Railroads.

[MIC]HIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. Summer Arrangement. 1860

[ST.] LOUIS, ALTON AND CHI[CAGO] RAILROAD.

[CHIC]AGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

[ILLI]NOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Summer Arrangement....1860

[GALE]NA AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

[CHIC]AGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[BUFF]ALO & LAKE HURON

[PITTS]BURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

[CHIC]AGO & ROCK ISLAND

[MICHIG]AN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

ROCKFORD, BELOIT,

Northwestern Railway

[GALEN]A & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

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VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860. NUMBER 309.

Press & Tribune
CHICAGO.

MR. COLLYER'S REPORT.

We print this morning the second report of Rev. Robt. Collyer, to the Treasurer of the Relief Fund for the benefit of the sufferers by the great tornado. It tells but a small part of the story of the calamity which visited the fairest portion of our State and left death and destruction in its train; but no right-minded man can read it and not be touched with thankfulness that Chicago has done so much for the mitigation of lesser effects of the disaster. The fervent prayers of the hundreds to whom her bounty has gone, and the consciousness of having done a good act, must be her reward.

We are yet without any reliable statistics giving the loss of life which the tornado occasioned; but from notes we have kept in examining the local papers, we assume that the dead will not number less than 200; that the wounded are double that number, of whom a few will die from the effect of their injuries, and that the loss of property, in houses, growing crops, furniture and the appurtenances of the household, and domestic animals, will exceed $1,125,000. We hope to be able to verify our estimates by further information, which we again solicit from those who can give it.

TALL SWEARING.

Up to yesterday morning the Douglas men pretended to believe that Breckinridge and Lane would not accept. But when the morning dispatches were read, their mortification knew no bounds. Such swearing has never been heard before. Their execrations were intensely bitter, and would have sunk any set of men whose character for "total depravity" was not already fully established. In such hot weather their condition was truly deplorable. The cool, bracing breezes from the lake in the afternoon had a most salutary effect. But the evening dispatches bringing the declination of Fitzpatrick, the rejoicings of the "Nationals" at Washington, the secession of the Boston *Post*, and Frank Pierce's repudiation of Douglas and his Rump Convention, were received in sullen despair. Alas, for the valiant squatter sovereign! few are now so poor as to do him reverence. Let his miserable humbug be buried out of sight among the rubbish of the past.

FITZPATRICK DECLINES.

The foregone determination of the Southern Democracy to slaughter Douglas at all hazards and compel the party to an acceptance of their dogmas, is seen in the refusal of Fitzpatrick to run for the Vice Presidency on the Squatter Sovereignty ticket. But his declination does not lift from the shoulders of Douglas' friends the responsibility of nominating for the second office in the government, a Lecomptonite and a supporter of the Davis Slave Code resolutions. Their willingness to sacrifice their principles to the demand of expediency is proved.

We know nothing of Herschel V. Johnson, who is named as Mr. Fitzpatrick's successor; but it is fair to presume from his locality and his political affiliations that he is not a whit preferable to Jeff. Davis or Lamar. We have, then, a ticket with a squatter sovereign at the head and a slave code man at the tail—Douglas who blathers for a roundabout, indirect method of territorial government, by some violation of what he holds to be the Constitution of the United States, and Johnson who is for Congressional intervention, so that it is in behalf of slavery. We take it that no difficulty will be experienced in wiping that ticket out.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain during the past week compare with those of the week previous as follows:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Past week.	Previous week.	Past week.	Previous week.
Flour, brls	6,1.8	9,428	8,208	11 013
Wheat, bu	82,672	61,008	99,86	155,180
Corn, bu	7.4,832	53,4.7	407,095	3/1,0.9
Oats, bu	19 017	12,351	8,9..	3,...
Rye, bu	839	1,404	491	702
Barley, bu	3,608	1,572	160	1,140

From the above table it will be seen that there is an increase in the receipts of corn of 171,000 bushels, and of wheat 18,000 bushels. The farmers having secured their crops in the ground, are freely marketing their surplus grain; and what is in the country will probably be sent forward now without delay. The receipts of corn last week were the heaviest of the season.

The total receipts and shipments of flour and grain since the 1st of January, compare with 1859 as follows:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	216 834	190,219	231,374	169,071
Wheat, bu	1,734,1.5	1,313,948	1,297,8 0	958,078
Corn, bu	7,208 438	2,577 716	5 690,564	1,488,786
Oats, bu	509,285	237,170	404,472	313,557
Rye, bu	61 533	24,874	8,637	2,4.6
Barley, bu	139,8.6	114,246	43,943	43,401

The Flour market during the past week was inactive and without material change. Wheat advanced 6a7c during the week. Corn declined a half cent. Oats steady. Rye and Barley dull and nominal. Provisions quiet but firm.

Wants to Think About It.

The Madison *Argus* and *Democrat*, the central organ of our Wisconsin Democracy, is in doubt what to do. The following extract will show what its wishes are:

The conspicuous ability, the lofty patriotism, the unblemished character and stainless name of John C. Breckinridge render him a candidate fit for the Democracy to support, and a fit statesman for the nation to crown with its honors. We are strongly disposed to raise his name at once, and announce that we do battle under his leadership. We should be proud to fight under so gallant a captain, though we fought alone, and were our own feelings alone to be consulted, we should not hesitate. * *

Breckinridge comes before the people with one advantage. He is untrammeled by a cumbersome and offensive platform. His own proved integrity and accomplished statesmanship, are the guarantees he offers. By these we are willing to abide He is not embarrassed by either a pledge to a slave code or an announcement of Squatter Sovereignty dogmas. He gallantly came to Douglas' support, when he ran for Senator in 1858 against Lincoln, and the letter of the Vice President doubtless exercised an influence sufficiently powerful to have decided that evenly balanced and nearly drawn battle.

From this expression of our views, our course, should all the present candidates remain in the field, and should the canvass assume no new phase—may be clearly inferred. But faintly hoping that matters may be so compromised as to leave but one ticket in the field, and partly from the causes we have mentioned, we have decided to await the events of the few days to come.

For Breckinridge.

A special Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The Richmond *Enquirer* hoists the names of Breckinridge and Lane. This example will be followed by most of the Virginia papers. The nomination of Breckinridge took the Douglas men by surprise, and is the occasion of bitter lamentations and objurgations. Dickinson of New York supports the Seceders. In a letter to a friend he declares that he will vote that ticket if he is the only man in New York to do so. John Cochrane would give half what he is worth, not to have made the speech he did, endorsing Douglas.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

A Philadelphia paper speaks of the "dry rot" in the Democratic party. The "rot" existed no doubt, but we do not think it was very dry; it certainly was not so at Baltimore, for it is known that liquids entered largely into the composition of the material that brought about the final dissolution of that corrupt and diseased body.

The nomination of Lane for the Vice Presidency is an outrage upon the intellect of the country. He is absolutely unfit, and thoroughly incompetent for the post.—*Enquirer.*

Then you had better help to elect Mr. Lincoln, for it is pretty certain that either the Republican candidate or Lane will be the next President. To that the division of the Democracy has reduced the contest.

Our neighbor of the *Volksfreund* closes a glorification article on the nomination of Douglas, with the motto "Doug and Fitz," which is suggestive. The "Little Giant" *dug* his grave, and "fits" will help him into it.

Since the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, the Republicans have been called rail splitters. Since the split of the Democracy at Baltimore, the members of that party have become *split rail-ers.*

☞ Hon. Wm. Kellogg, of Illinois; Hon. L. B. Crocker, New York; Capt. A. Steele, U. S. Army; Judge Davis, Bloomington, were at the Tremont House yesterday.

THE GREAT TORNADO.

Second Report of Rev. Robt. Collyer.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS.

CHICAGO, June 18th, 1860.

SIR: Upon consultation, it is deemed proper to entrust to you for distribution among the sufferers from the late tornado in Iowa and Illinois, the sum of $1,397 20.

In carrying out the views of the Committee, I would request you to ascertain at Dixon and elsewhere what relief, if any, has been given to the sufferers in the vicinity of that town; and having made the necessary inquiries, that you would repair to the track of the tornado, and, commencing near its easternmost ravages, follow its course, relieving the necessities of the people as in your judgment is requisite and proper, until you arrive at the town of Albany, on the Mississippi river. Here you will spend time sufficient to learn the wants of those for whom this charity is designed, and how far those wants have been supplied. This cannot be *perfectly* done at Albany. It will *certainly* be necessary to inquire of the committee at Clinton, and perhaps of the committee at Fulton.

Having fully ascertained these facts, it is the wish of our citizens that the wants of the sufferers at Albany and its vicinity should be as fully relieved as those who elsewhere have been visited by this great calamity—it being our object, while doing what we can for those beyond our borders, not to overlook those within.

Packages of clothing, provisions, or other articles hereafter received, will be sent to Fulton, to the care of Mr. Yarwood, of the G. & C. R. R. If any articles shall have arrived at that place before you leave that section of country, Mr. Yarwood is hereby authorized to turn them over to you for distribution.

If, after performing your mission, you shall have any money or clothing in your hands, (after deducting your necessary expenses,) you will hand the same over to Hon. N. B. Baker, of Clinton, Iowa, the chairman of the committee at that place. I am, sir, yours, &c.,

W. H. BROWN, Chairman.

To the Managers of the Chicago Relief Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I return to you, herewith, the letter of instructions drawn up by you for my guidance in my journey among the sufferers by the tornado in our own State of Illinois, and now report briefly how far I have been able to do your will. Starting on the Dixon Air Line, I was directed to get out at Courtland, that being the place nearest the eastern point of destruction. I could find no conveyance in the place to take me away on Monday; but early on Tuesday, Mr. Mattise went out with me toward our destination. We made diligent inquiry and gradually ascertained the right place to be Shabbona's Grove, about twenty miles from Courtland. Coming there, we found that only one place had been swept away, the home of a poor Irish farmer. He was killed. We found his widow at the house of a Mr. Glossop, near by. I shall give the result of our interview with all the rest in its proper place. From Shabbona's Grove we were directed across the country to Twin Grove, about eight miles distant, the next point of disaster, where we must find W. L. Smith as the best man in the place to help us along. Mr. Smith proved to be a substantial farmer and just *the* man Twin Grove is a new settlement, mostly very poor. Five poor men had been more or less ruined here, all of whom we visited; and toward evening Mr. Smith started with me to Lee Centre, sixteen miles distant, the next point to be visited. Arriving at Lee Centre about sundown, I found the Committee of Relief. We compared notes, and early next morning one of the members, Mr. Shaw, an old settler, carried me round among the sufferers. The ruin about Lee Centre has been very great. It is an old and comparatively rich settlement—most of the homes were of a superior order. In some places I visited it was very sad to see how the loving labor of many years, in planting choice trees and shrubs, and in bringing beauty out of the wilderness, had been all swept away. I visited nine here, and besides these there are a number who have ample means to fall back upon; these needed no relief, and, I was told by the Committee, most generously turned every effort to help their poorer and suffering neighbors. From Lee Centre it is but a few miles to Amboy; and with Mr. Shaw I started thither about noon. Here the mischief was pretty extensive, spreading over a long stretch of country. Here also I found a good Committee, of which Mr. Marigold and Mr. Little are prominent and active members. Mr. M. took me to his pleasant home, from which, after dinner, I went with Mr. Little over the ground in their district. Visited all the parties ruined except one, who had been removed fifteen miles away; provided for them also, and on Thursday morning started from Amboy to Lyndon, thirty miles distant, where the mischief was said to centre at the next point westward toward Albany. From Amboy clear through to Lyndon, I found ruined homes at distant intervals. Met a capital deputation from Freeport which had visited them; got good insight from them. Went to each place myself also, until I came to the home of Mr. G. Green, across the Rock River, who had been commended to me as a most worthy and reliable man; I found him answer to the pattern; got clear notes from him, and left with him a copy of all the donations for his own district. I am afraid the little town of Lyndon feels rather less sympathy for the sufferers than any place I visited in the whole route; there had been something done, however, and I gave what I believed needful; then hired a team to take me to Albany, the last point on my route through Illinois.

We were belated on the road; were refused lodgings at two or three places; at last came to the house of Dr. Cottle, in Newton township, who received me for my work's sake. Here staying all night, I found a family that had been visited by the calamity; the mother very much hurt, the home, near where we stayed, all gone; also another near by. These places are six miles from Albany but are embraced in that district. I saw to them; and early on Friday morning went to Fulton. Here I saw the head of the Committee, Mr. Benton; conferred with him; then to Clinton; consulted there with Messrs. Baker and Tall of that Committee. Then back to Fulton, and so down to Albany, about noon. Here I found myself unable to do any more work out in the sun. I had been out nearly five days steady. I visited three families, however, then got the committee together and went through their list of sufferers. Whenever we came to a name that any one of the committee spoke of as the man for your bounty, it was freely given. And so at last on Friday evening my work was all done and I started home by the night train from Fulton.

LIST OF SUFFERERS WHO WERE RELIEVED.

1—Mrs McConnechy, Shabbona's Grove, she is much bruised, her arm broken, her husband killed, the home all gone, she is at the house of Mr Glossop..$25 00
2—At Twin Grove—A. N. Dow, a poor home ruined, h'm elf, wife, and two children hurt, wife pretty badly hurt
3—Mrs. Dow, widow of a Chicago printer, lived with her brother, A. N. Dow, she was hurt in the spine, lost what little she had, b. poorly at the best...25 00
4—James Neece, industrious young man. lost all he had and was hurt some...10 00
5—Austin Sheeler, poor German, home all gone, himself, wife, and five children hurt, three of them badly...30 00
6—Abraham Miller, home gone, the neighbors had helped him to build another, he was hurt...20 00
7—El n and Betsy Johnson, brother and sister, lived together, lost all they had in clothes, &c., went to a neighbor's house for fear of the storm, their own little place was torn away...20 00
A. L. Smith of Twin Grove, has the account of all the above.

IN THE LEE CENTRE DISTRICT.

8—D. Franklin, home all gone, was a renter, himself and wife both much hurt, a steady man, had saved a little, instead that the Committee should help others first...25 00
9—S. Coltor, renter, one child killed, wife much injured, himself hurt some, home gone, has had 15 dollars before...25 00
10—Mrs. Woodruff, widow with one child, a part of her things ost...10 00
11—Mary Barns, maiden lady, much hurt...15 00
12—J. Gage, farmer, home all gone, himself and wife hurt some, two children killed, one other much injured...20 00
13—J. Fitz, renter, home all gone, his wife and himself both much hurt...20 00
14—T Colvin, widow, lost her things...5 00
15—D. Woodruff, house and goods gone...10 00
16—Mr. Farson, has lost a good deal, has a large family...15 00
The account for Lee Centre was left with Mr Shaw.

THE AMBOY DISTRICT.

17—L. Bigsby, farmer, handsome place, all torn to pieces all his cattle destroyed...25 00
18—J. Crumbie, farmer, one child killed, place destroyed...20 00
19—H. C. Shaw, farmer, barn destroyed...10 00
20—E. H. Heath, farmer, house destroyed, a great loss...25 00
21—Mr. Frizzle, farmer, place destroyed, son-in-law killed, save the widow...25 00
Own son back fatally hurt, gave him...25 00
Her sister also killed.
22—A. Sackett, wife hurt, will not recover, himself hurt, has five children, renter, has small place gone...25 00
23—R. Hubble, wife hurt, did not lose all...10 00
24—Mr. Northway, farmer, all clean gone, wife hurt, has five children...25 00
25—Michael Emmet, self, wife and child hurt, place all destroyed...25 00
26—M. Koanne, badly hurt, place gone...10 00
27—J. J. Higgins, place destroyed, not much of a place...10 00
28—Patrick McCafferty, place destroyed, himself hurt...15 00
29—Mr. Moss, renter; wife pierced through with a rail, dead; daughter, both legs broken, since dead; three children, a grandchild and the old man hurt badly...35 00
30—Mr. Nichols, hurt some, things gone...10 00
[The last at Amboy. The account is left with the Committee at that place.]

BETWEEN AMBOY AND LYNDON.

31—E. Doty, farmer, one child hurt, place all gone, has had help from East...$20 00
32—Mr. Pike, renter, place destroyed, wife hurt badly, boy broken; girl, arm broken; little girl took care of both baby and mother with her one hand, until help came...25 00
33—Mr. Goodrich, farmer, home all gone, was busy building another, a real fine fellow...25 00
His mother and three others in house with him.
34—Mr. Geisler, farmer, home all destroyed, one son hurt, very nice place...25 00
35—Mr. Wood, farmer, place ruined, a few things saved...25 00
36—Mr. Fitz, renter home all gone...20 00
[This is the last in Montmorency, the district between Amboy and the Rock River.]

IN THE DISTRICT ROUND LYNDON.

37—J. Lathe, home all destroyed, wife very much hurt...30 00
38—R. and B. F. Lathe. B. F. and wife much hurt, child's hip broken, home all gone...30 00
39—Mr. Morris, renter. Wife and two children hurt, things gone...20 00
40—Mr. ..., hurt, husband and one child killed, she hurt, only child lame, home all destroyed...30 00
41—W Pike, young men, lame badly...10 00
42—Mr. Digby, home destroyed, boy thigh broken, paid to Justice Rue for him...20 00
43—Mr. Atcher, renter, small place gone, has a large family...20 00
These are all about the District of Lyndon. For information apply to Mr. Cooper, or Justice Rue, or the sheriff at Lyndon.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF NEWTON, SIX MILES FROM ALBANY.

44—S. Kimball, farmer, home all gone, wife very much hurt; they are sheltered at the house of Dr. Cottle...25 00
45—J. Watkinson, poor hard working man, all he has gone, wife sorely hurt, her sister also hurt, home gone. [These were very in a distance to have gone.] Left the above with Dr. Cottle...30 00
46—D. Baker, renter, poor before, all gone now, no one hurt...15 00
In Albany the following were attended to:
47—Mr. Whitcomb, wife's arm broken, home broken to pieces...20 00
48—Mrs. ... husband killed; has had $30 before in money, home gone...15 00
49—Mrs. Dorran, widow, hurt, home gone, had $15 before...15 00
50—Bennet Bradley, mechanic, home damaged some, no one hurt...10 00
51—W. A. Chamberlain, storekeeper, a great loss, no one hurt...20 00
52—S. Cole, small place gone, is about made up again...5 00
53—Mrs. Baird, home damaged...10 00
54—Mrs. Baird, widow, home gone, has rich relatives...15 00
55—W. Durant, home gone...20 00
56—S. W. Haskiorn, river man, house gone, makes good wages, no one hurt...20 00
57—Charles Lusk, store all gone, no one hurt...20 00
58—G. Langford, home destroyed, no one hurt...20 00
59—M. Kilgrave, old, poor and worthy, part of his home gone...30 00
60—W..., has lost a great deal of his property, is straitened...25 00
61—W. Nevit, house gone...20 00
62—G. G. Nevit, house damaged, some things saved...15 00
63—J. M. Riley, house destroyed, father killed, child and brother-in-law killed, wife's leg broken...25 00
64—W. Slocum, home gone, poor, makes good wages...10 00
65—Mr. Stagg, house and blacksmith shop damaged...10 00
66—C Van Bebber, man with one hand, home gone...20 00
67—C. Wilson, home gone...20 00
68—Mrs Topel, widow, poor, lost part of her place—has had $30 before...15 00
69—M. Winans, small place gone...10 00
Left with Hon. N. P. Baker...100 00

In these distributions, as in my former journey through Iowa, I was guided by a number of circumstances, in the amount of the donation. Still, at the best, there can never be more than an approximate fairness about such things. The five dollars to one may be more than the thirty-five to another. I am only quite sure of this one thing—namely: that every needy sufferer has now plenty of clothing, plenty of provision, and a little store of money for future operations. A few are doubtless in better circumstances than before the tornado; but these, at the best, live from hand to mouth. To the farmer or substantial renter, who was struggling to get ahead, and expected by the help of the coming crop to do so, all we have done put together is only a small, sure start; it is that, however, and if their crop should answer the present expectations, they will be able to face the winter without any suffering; and get along moderately well. I think the grain has not been much injured by the storm; it is looking up again finely. There still remain three classes of sufferers who greatly deserve our best sympathies. (1.) The men who had fine farmsteads and cattle destroyed, but have still property left, and have nobly refused all help, urging that all should be given to the poor. (2) Tradesmen in Camanche and Albany, who have lost their buildings and stock which they had gradually scraped a little together by the painful care of many years—men of mark and worth, now past the spring and vigor of life, who fairly expected to take their rest bye and by. (3) And, above all the rest, the class that will gradually deflue itself from all the rest as those who have sustained permanent injury in their persons, "And last the wrestling thews that throw the world." Some of these will never do a day's work again; others will never be efficient. If their living must come out of their daily labor, it will be well.—I think imperative, —that a good deal of what remains in hand, or other contributions from different quarters, shall be set apart for them, and when it is finally seen what they will be, a wise investment of a part of the fund should be made for them in their own neighborhood, that shall do something toward taking the place of the lost limb, or the injured spine or brain. I believe the best man to head a Committee to do this is the Hon. N. P. Baker of the General Committee at Clinton.

I cannot close without recording my deep sense of the noble qualities which lie ready to be called forth, on all occasions of real need, from the great heart of the West. If the tornado had brought no other and better thing than the grand conclusive argument presented along its entire line in the utter self forgetfulness of those that sprang to the help of the sufferers, that their business here was for other than mere money making, it had not come in vain. As in Iowa, so in Illinois, the close neighborhood bore the brunt of the battle. Chests of garments were cleaned out, beds stripped, provisions exhausted for the sufferers. The Central stores are all well supplied. I noted a Worcester's pocket-dictionary and a book, on the end of the world, among the gifts in one place sent in. Sterling, Princeton, Freeport, and other of the country towns were all astir; their deputations were along the line with me; or I encountered them at different points; and everywhere men said to me, "Well, man, has'nt Chicago done nobly?"

A great many items of interest do not belong to this report, but I shall be glad to answer any specific questions on what I observed of the nature of the storm, the way the committees do their work, or any other that will help in any way the *good cause.*

AMOUNTS EXPENDED.

At Shabbona's Grove	$ 25 00
At Twin Grove	110 00
At Lee Centre, left with the Committee	20 00
Distributed	150 00
Amboy District	300 00
From Amboy to Rock River, Montmorency	140 00
District round Lyndon	160 00
Newton Township	55 00
In Albany	360 00
Left with Hon. N. P. Baker at Clinton	100 00
Entire amount	$1,480 00

PERSONAL AND TRAVELING EXPENSES.

Hotel bill at Courtland	$1 00
Hotel bill at Albany	1 00
Hotel bill at Fulton	1 75
Team from Twin Grove to Lee Centre	1 50
Team from Amboy to Lyndon	5 10
Team from Lyndon to Fulton, Clinton	5 10
Fulton, Albany and Fulton Ferries, Mississippi and Rock River	1 15
Sleeping cars and minor expenses	2 00
Total	18 40

Donations	$1,480 00
Expenses	18 40
Total	1,498 40
Received from the Committee	$1,500 00
	1,498 40
Due to Committee	1 60

With much respect I remain truly your servant,

ROBERT COLLYER,
Minister at Large.

Chicago, June 26, 1860.

ANOTHER NEW COMET.—Mr. G. P. Bond, Director of the Observatory at Havard College, communicates the following to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*:

"A fine comet, visible to the naked eye, was seen from the Observatory on the evening of the 21st, near the northwestern horizon.

It is moving towards the east. The tail is narrow and slightly curved, extending five or six degrees from the nucleus, which is as bright as a star of the fourth magnitude, and is strongly concentrated."

THE CITY.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—Postage stamps, in packages of $5 and $10, can be had at our counting-room. Currency at par will be taken in payment for them.

☞ The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad for the week ending June 22d, were $20,688.73; same time last year, $22,437.61.

☞ The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, for the week ending June 24, were $17,989.83. Total this month, $60,750.55.

☞ The great libel case, N. B. Judd against John Wentworth, was still being argued before Judge Goodrich of the Superior Court yesterday.

☞ There will be a sermon at the New Jerusalem Church, Harrisen street, between State street and Wabash avenue, at eight o'clock this evening, by Rev. Chauncey Giles of Cincinnati, Ohio. All are invited to attend.

CONCLUSION OF THE BAUER CASE.—On Monday afternoon this case was brought to a close by the acquittal of Frank Bauer on the second charge of larceny, and a nolle prosequi was entered on the third.

☞ Hon. John F. Farnsworth, our Representative in Congress, arrived here on Monday night, direct from Washington. His numerous friends in this city and vicinity will be pleased to learn of his good health.

☞ John Guilfoil was arrested on Monday night for assaulting an officer and trying to break into the Wigwam. Officer Hunt received a severe beating at the hands of Guilfoil for interfering in his business, but he was finally taken. He was brought before Justice Davis yesterday morning and fined fifteen dollars.

☞ Col. Ellsworth has returned from the East, and the U. S. Zouave Cadets positively start on their proposed grand tour on Monday night, via Michigan Central road. The first stop will be made at Detroit. They drill at Cleveland on the Fourth of July. Hurrah for the gallant Zouaves!

SMALL POX AND MEASLES.—These virulent diseases, we learn, are prevailing to some extent in the city at present—the small pox in the vicinity of the Illinois Central Round House, and the measles on South Halsted street, West Division. Two deaths from the small pox have occurred, and there have been several cases.

☞ Antonio Brothers' Circus, on Washington street, between Clark and La Salle, is attracting crowds of admiring spectators day and evening to witness its wonders in equestrian and athletic performances. It closes this evening, and those who are fond of the wit and exercises of the ring (not the P. R.) should shape their actions accordingly.

☞ The Seminary of the Sacred Heart will be completed about the 26th of next month, and the ladies to occupy it will move in in August. The Church of the Holy Name will be completed and consecrated with appropriate and imposing ceremonies on the 26th of August. A number of very handsome altar ornaments have been received from Rome, by the Jesuit Fathers of this Church, for the adornment of the principal altar.

PEDESTRIANISM ON CLARK STREET.—A few evenings since a friend of ours had a curiosity to know how many persons would pass him at or near the corner of Clark and Washington streets, in a given time. So, at thirteen minutes before eight, he commenced to count the pedestrians on both sides of the street. In thirteen minutes he enumerated 585. This was when there was no excitement to call out more than the average number of passers-by.

The Breach of Promise Case.

Yesterday brought this insipid case to a close. As we have published the testimony for the prosecution, it seems our duty to give to-day that for the defense. It was brought out in the forenoon that John Trapp had, since the events related as having occurred at the house of James Keenan, been united in marriage to one Mary Graeff—H. Lineman, pastor of St. Peter's, having performed the marriage service. This was taken advantage of to found the present suit.

Otto Nell examined—Knew John Trapp in June, 1858; had known him about two years; lived in Edina Place; met Mr. Trapp on corner of Archer Road and Clark street, at or near Pfeiffer's saloon, Sunday, 18th June, in the evening; he was drunk and no one was with him at the time; took him home, and when I came to the street where Keenan lived, Keenan and his sisters came out and called us both in; all took hold of him; as soon as we went in Keenan locked the front door and we sat down; Keenan then brought out some whisky and we all took some of it, but only drank once; John Trapp then wanted to go home—he told me he wanted to—and Mr. Keenan said he would not allow him to go—he wanted him to stay—that he had better stay with him over night; John was not able to walk after he had drank at Keenan's; I went out at back door, as I could not get out the front, and it was about 10 o'clock when I left; saw Joon next morning about nine or ten o'clock in his own house.

Cross-examined for Plaintiff—Nothing elicited of any importance.

Evidence was here introduced to show that a suit founded upon the same charge had been commenced in the Circuit Court of Cook County, "Jane Keenan vs. John Trapp," at the April term, 1860. On April 10th it was continued, and on the 24th it was dismissed at plaintiff's request and cost. The present suit was commenced before the Superior Court at the May term, 1860.

The case was given to the jury in the afternoon. The speech of Mr. Evans for the defence, and that of Mr. Mulligan for the prosecution, were lengthy and able affairs. They closed at about four o'clock, and the jury retired, but had not agreed upon a verdict when the Court adjourned, and they were ordered to seal their verdict if rendered before morning.

Mormon Immigration.

The ship Wm. Tapscott, which arrived at New York from Liverpool on Thursday, brought no less than eight hundred Mormons as passengers. They reached this city on Monday, via the Michigan Central Railroad, on their way for Florence, some five miles above Council Bluffs, where they begin their journey over the plains to their paradise, Salt Lake City.

A large proportion of them are women, mostly of English birth, the remainder being Welch, Germans and Scandinavians. Their leader is Elder Calkins, who rejoices in the possession of five wives, with a prospective increase of three more. The other leaders are Elder J. S. Colledge, from Wales; Benjamin Evans, Swansea, England; George Comer, Manchester, England; Edward Burgoyne, Julius Davis, and one or two others, also from England. Those of other countries than Great Britain are under leaders of their own country. They are a hardy, healthy, industrious looking people, and seem altogether too sensible to be carried away with the miserable infatuations of Brigham Young. Within the past six weeks over a thousand Mormons have passed through this city.

ADELINA PATTI AND THE MONSTER CONCERT AT THE WIGWAM.—Let all our readers bear in mind that to-morrow night has been set apart for the final appearance of Miss Adelina Patti and the members of M. Strakosch's Opera Troupe. The Wigwam is large enough to contain all who desire to attend, and there will be no lack of all the accessories, comfort, convenience, pure air, and good ventilation, to make it the most desirable place of amusement in the city; and the music, choral and instrumental, will be of a character seldom heard in the Western country, and unsurpassed anywhere. The low prices of admission, twenty-five cents, fifty cents and one dollar—the only difference between the dollar and fifty cent seats being the fact that one is reserved for the purchaser, the other is not—should fill the immense audience hall to overflowing.

We append the programme for the occasion. It is an excellent one:

PART I.

1. Overture by the Grand Orchestra.
2. Aria from Lucretia Borgia...Donnizett'l. Sung by Monsieur Junca.
3. The Grand Duetto from Norma...Bellini. Sung by Miss Patti, and Madame Strakosch.
4. The famous Duett from "Martha"...Flotow. Sung by Sig. Brignoli and Mons. Junca.
5. Song of the ... Chorus ... Mendelssohn. Sung by the combined Choral Societies, numbering over 100 voices.
6. The famous Rondo Finale, from La Somnambula. Bellini. Sung by Miss Patti.

PART II.

1. The Grand Chorus from Semiramede...Rossini
2. "Within a Mile of Edinboro."
Sung by Madame Strakosch.
3. "Home, Sweet Home."...H. R. Bishop. Sung by Miss Patti.
4. Romanza from "Don Pasquale."...Donnizetti. Sung by Signor Brignoli.
5. The celebrated quartette from "Martha,"...Flotow. Sung by Adelina Patti, Mad. Strakosch, Sig. Brignoli and Mons. Junca.
6. The famous French National song, La Marseillaise, Sung by Mons. Junca, accompanied by the Grand Chorus.

Mons. Junca has sung during the Revolution of 1848 on sixty successive nights, the Marseillaise with the most extraordinary success in Paris, and has been on almost vice-chaired by the Press and public of that city unrivalled in the delivery of that soul stirring national song.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Mrs. Mary Ann Steel was yesterday tried on an indictment found by the Grand Jury charging her with murder. Our readers will recollect her as the "Edina Place murderess." After hearing a portion of the testimony, the Judge decided to allow her to plead guilty of manslaughter. She has not yet been sentenced.

Carl Sommers, Johann Meier and Nicholas Diel Schneider, lately arrested by Lieut. Miller for larceny of cows, were yesterday tried before this court on three joint indictments. The jury found them guilty, and they were sentenced to serve the State at Alton or Joliet two years on each indictment.

Case No. 1511 is the first in order this morning.

REV. J. E. ROY.—We mentioned some days since that this gentleman, who has been the pastor of the Plymouth Church for the last five years, had been appointed Secretary of the Western Agency of the American Missionary Association. Having obtained, upon the advice of a Council of Churches, a dissolution of the pastoral relation, he has accepted the appointment, and will soon enter upon his new duties, closing his labors with his Church next Sabbath. The Western Agency is to be located in this city, and the office of the Secretary will be at 51 LaSalle street, over the book store of Church, Goodman & Kenney.

BOY DROWNED AT WORTH.—On Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a boy, aged sixteen, and a Hollander, by the name of Cornelius Jonker, rode his father's horse into the Calumet river, at or near Dalton's Bridge, in the town of Worth, and the channel being very deep and its bank very abrupt at that point, the horse's fore feet slipping suddenly forward threw the boy over the animal's head into the water, where he quickly drowned, not being able to swim. The body was not recovered until Sunday evening. Coroner James went out on Monday and held an inquest, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. Julien E. Bryant, a relative of Wm. Cullen Bryant, and artist of the Illinois State Historical Society, reports that he is busy making sketches for the Society this summer, and has made considerable progress. It is anticipated that Mr. Bryant will take up his residence in this city the ensuing winter. He is the author of the paintings representing some scenes on Rock River, on exhibition, and so much admired at the State Agricultural Fair, last year.

RELIGIOUS.—The business men's prayer meetings, which have been held in the Methodist Church block during the past winter, and up to the present time, are now enjoying a season of revival. During the winter the attendance went down to six or seven persons, but now there are twenty-five or thirty constant visitors, and a growing interest is being awakened to the subject of religion.

☞ At the organization on Monday last of the Graceland Cemetery Company, under the State law, the following gentlemen were elected and accepted their appointment, as a Board of Directors: Wm. B. Ogden, Esq., E. H. Sheldon, Esq., and Dr. S. Sawyer. Thos. B. Bryan, Esq., was chosen President of the Company. The advertisement of the new Company appears in another column.

☞ A little girl attending the school in the Episcopalian (Rev. Pratt's) Church building, yesterday morning entered the press room of the *Herald* establishment, and while playing with some of the machinery, had one of her hands drawn in and badly crushed. No blame can be attributed to the workmen, as they were not cognizant of her movements.

VOLK'S BUST OF LINCOLN.—Parties desirous of purchasing Volk's bust of Hon. Abraham Lincoln (large or small size), are informed that McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, are prepared to supply either size, at Mr. Volk's rates, and forward them, securely boxed, to any part of the country.

Burglaries and Robberies.

The room of S. Green, in Pomeroy's building, was entered by burglars on Monday night, and a fine coat valued at twenty dollars taken away.

Thomas Sewell who put up at the Hamilton House on Monday night, had his pocket picked of twenty-eight dollars in small bills.

The Grocery store of Messrs. Joseph Creote & Co., corner of Water and West Lake streets, was entered at about two or three o'clock yesterday morning, by means of duplicate or skeleton keys, and property valued at about ninety dollars taken, comprising one chest of black tea, and two chests of green tea. A description of the chests may be seen at the City Marshal's office.

On Wednesday night last, the house of Mr. Wm. S. Johnston, No. 110 West Madison street, was entered by a burglar, and six dollars in one dollar notes was taken out of his family bible, that had been placed there for safety, enclosed in a wrapper. Mr. Johnson will pay five dollars to any person that will detect the thief and give information to the City Marshal.

The shoe store in the Mather Block, corner of Washington and State streets was entered on Monday night by a decent burglar. He entered by a back window, carried a lot of boots into the yard, picked out a pair that would fit him and left the rest.

USEFUL INFORMATION TO SUFFERERS.—We publish in this edition a communication from Dr. Schlosser "on neglect of the feet, and danger of cutting corns." All suffering from corns should read it for their benefit, and those not suffering ought to peruse it, if only for the sake of curiosity. The Doctor, as will be seen by his new advertisement, will leave Chicago next Saturday. It would be judicious for those suffering from the diseases which he cures, to place themselves under his treatment before his departure from the city.

☞ A boy about ten years of age, whose name we did not learn, was thrown from a horse he was riding, on Dearborn street, on Monday night, and either from the fall or being stepped upon by the animal had his jaw badly fractured. The lad was taken into Casey's saloon where proper medical aid was rendered.

THE RAVELS.—This troupe of unapproachable artists in the pantomimic and gymnastic line, are having their usual success at McVicker's Theatre, notwithstanding the numerous amusements now in vogue in the city. They deserve it.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ T. C. Smith & Co., Manufacturers of Brass Faucets, Beer Flange and Plumber's Cocks, Brass Castings and Copper Work, made to order, at No. 223 Washington street. June 21-6t.

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in use. S. T. Hinckley, agent, 302 State street. je20-3m.

☞ If you want a good Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamp, which will give the light of eight candles, not costing but seven-eighths of a cent an hour, emitting no odor or smoke, and not explosive, go to the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 South Clark street, between Washington and Madison. Lard, Solar, Fluid, Lunar and all kinds of Lamps altered to burn Kerosene. je15-1m

DIED.

On Sunday night, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, of congestion of the brain, at his father's residence four miles north of Ru h ll'e, JOHN BRANSFORD PARROIT; aged 29 years, 9 months.

This morning at 3:30 A. M., of inflammation of the brain, FREDERIC SPENCER, only child of Malvina L. and Frederic A. H ne, Jr.; aged 3 years, 10 months and 10 days.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA, Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South & West and Canada and New England States, and for freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from Chicago and Liverpool And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAS. WARRACK, General Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago. diy-ly-pg

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers. Bohemian, North Briton, Anglo Saxon, Nova Scotian, North American, Canadian, (new), Arion. Two new ships, (building). Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool: First Class, according to state room...$90 and $105. Steerage, found with cooked provisions...$45. Return Tickets, First Class, good for 6 months, $160 and $45. Steerage...$66 and $6. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 19 Water street, Liverpool, Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, Wm. Graham, Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake-St., under Adams House, Chicago.

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life. SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus...$462,617.50 MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus...$212,196.79 HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus...$212,976.63 HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus...$244,508.61 KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus...$264,308.63 CARLILE BOYD, T. G. VAN BUREN, Agents. No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.

SEARCH THE COUNTRY through and where will you find a Machinist who has not been troubled to obtain a good Oil for lubricating fast motions, such as JOURNALS, CYLINDERS, SMALL COGS and FINE MACHINERY in general. Those who desire an Oil which will not Gum, at a moderate price, will be suited if they inquire for "Fine Spindle Machinery Oil," AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 122 Clark street, between Madison and Washington sts. CHAS. L. NOBLE, Manager.

YOUNG'S DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, WITH LATE IMPROVEMENTS, STYLES AND PRICES. NO. 1 MACHINE—Table with drawer...$35. NO. 3 MACHINE—Table with drawer and cover. Very ornamental...$50. UNIVERSAL HEMMER...$5. Chicago Salesroom 132 Lake-st. Send for a Circular. Agents wanted. Address WM. B. YOUNG & CO. Chicago Illinois.

CADDIE LEE RATHBURN, The celebrated Clairvoyant Physician, would call the attention of Ladies suffering under female diseases to her rooms, No. 190 Randolph street, opposite the Briggs House, where she pledges her word to cure all curable diseases in females. Her motto is, without satisfaction, no pay. Ladies do not suffer when for a small fee you can be cured. This celebrated physician will only remain two weeks longer. Ladies, call soon, it is your only chance. She will give the best of reference if required. Md. C. will read to ladies their future life and will tell you how to win the gentleman of your affection; to cure a dissipated husband; and those wishing children can learn something to their advantage by calling on Md. C. Do not forget that she has FOUR PRIVATE ROOMS expressly for Ladies.

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE, Within 30 Miles of Chicago. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have 20,000 acres of high rolling Prairie Land, within 30 miles of Chicago, well adapted to grazing, which they offer for sale on the most liberal terms. To those who wish to engage in the business of supplying the city with fresh Milk, Butter, Vegetables, &c., no more eligible region can be selected; and the trains are so arranged that these products can be delivered early in the morning and left in the city. Every facility will be offered to those who desire to examine these lands. Apply to LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R. Central Depot, Chicago.

WOOL TWINES AND BURLAPS.—A large assortment of Wool Sacking Burlaps and Wool Twines, constantly on hand and for sale low by FURINGTON & SCRANTON, 207 South Water st.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 83 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.

WANTED—A good Job Printer wanted immediately by DUNLAP, SEWELL & SPALDING, Railroad Printers, 145 Lake street.

CHICAGO, June 26th, 1860.—The firm of Boone & Johnson was dissolved on the first day of May last by mutual consent. L. D. BOONE. B. F. JOHNSON.

WANTED—Virtue & Co., Publishers, 55 Clark street, are in want of two gentlemen to obtain subscribers for the Art Journal. Liberal inducements offered to first class men.

WANTED—One or two Gentlemen of good address and business qualifications, as Canvassers. Apply at 194 Lake street. O. J. GRIFFITHS.

FOR RENT.—A furnished house with nearly an acre of ground, in a pleasant neighborhood, near the city limits, and between two lines of horse cars. A gardener is engaged on the premises. The house has eight rooms besides halls, pantries and summer kitchen. There is a barn; also, excellent water. Would rent for three months if desired. Address P. O. box 3979.

STEAM PLOUGHING—BUCKWHEAT—Parties holding tracts of unimproved and unfenced lands, in the vicinity of Chicago, who wish to have the same at once brought under cultivation, will do well to inquire at 163 South Water street. P. O. box 225.

WANTED—Some first-class door makers on machines and at the bench—none but the best of workmen need apply. Inquire at my office, No. 80 Fulton street, West Side. S. I. RUSSELL.

Furnaces

In this climate, though warm now, cold weather predominates, and those who keep the most comfortable have the best health. During the cold weather all the rooms in our dwellings should be warmed. For this purpose HENDERSON'S HEATERS, Of which we make nine sizes; five portable and four to be set in brick, are the best thing; warming all the rooms in a house with one fire, and avoiding the dust, ashes, smoke, leaking of pipes, stove pipes in rooms, danger from stoves, stove pipes, burning of carpets, &c. For sale at Wholesale or Retail by JOSEPH C. HENDERSON & Co., Manufacturers, 182 Clark street, near corner of Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ORGANIZATION & ELECTION OF OFFICERS. GRACELAND CEMETERY CO. Was organized under the State Law, on Monday last, by the election of a President and Treasurer, and also the following Board of Directors: WILLIAM B. OGDEN, Esq., E. H. SHELDON, Esq., Dr. S. SAWYER. These gentlemen have severally accepted the appointment, and the Company are now prepared to sell Lots. The Cemetery is at a convenient distance from the city—a very important feature to all desirous of visiting it—being two miles north of the City Limits, on the Green Bay Road, and on Albert street, not quite half a mile West of the Lake View Road, on which a Horse Railroad is about to be laid. At present the Milwaukee Railroad has its nearest station this Cemetery, more than two miles beyond the entrance gate of our Cemetery; but a stopping point much nearer the city and the Cemetery will probably be designated in a occasion may require. About eighty acres of the Cemetery are already inclosed with a chain and appropriate fences, and for the present, fifty acres are subdivided as required by the state law. The title thereto is simple and perfect, being direct from the government to Justin Butterfield and from his heirs to Thomas B. Bryan, who has an entirely unincumbered title, and who will, in all cases, give full warranty deeds, with covenants binding the whole and to the accrued and recorded, to remain forever, as dedicated, for cemetery purposes. An Arched Entrance Gate, and adjoining buildings of stone, are now in process of erection. The grounds are high, and covered with a beautiful grove, and more will be spared in the embellishment—the Company designing this to be the Mt. Auburn of Chicago. Free conveyance to the Cemetery will be provided for purchasers on application to THOS. B. BRYAN, President, Office in Bryan Hall, opp. Court House.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO'S LINE. FOR OGDENSBURG AND OSWEGO, And Intermediate Ports. Cheapest route to the East. Boston, 1st class, $14.00; 2d class $11.00. Montreal 1st class, $13.00; 2d class $6.50. New York, 1st class $16.00; 2d class $10.0. The splendid Screw Steamer ONTARIO, Having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave as above on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27th, at 7 o'clock. For passage apply on board or to GEO. BLAKELEY, No. 8 North end Wells street Bridge. MATHER & CO., Agents.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, A. D. 1860.—William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills vs. Columbus S. Marshall, in attachment. Public Notice is hereby given to the said Columbus S. Marshall that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, dated the fourth day of June, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills and against the estate of the said Columbus S. Marshall for the sum of four hundred and ... dollars, directed to the Sheriffs of Cook and Ogle Counties, one of which writs has been returned executed. Now therefore unless you, the said Columbus S. Marshall, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Doggett, Bassett and Hills, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WM. S. CHURCH, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pltf's Att'ys.

FOR GREEN BAY AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The Cheapest route to all parts of Northern Wisconsin. The First Class Steamer Wabash Valley, CAPT. DOUGLAS, Will leave for the above ports EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock. For passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, No. 6 River st., Rush st. Bridge.

H. W. WETHERELL, 54 Lake street, will sell for the next ten days his FINE STOCK OF Ready Made Bonnets at Greatly Reduced Prices. Ladies wanting a good Bonnet at a low price will do well to call.

TO THE PUBLIC.—WRIGHT'S GROVE, FOR Pic-Nics, Sunday School Celebrations, &c. The North Chicago City Railway Company have made arrangements with the proprietor of Wright's Grove, situated at the northern terminus of their road, for the purpose of affording facilities to the citizens of Chicago for pic-nics, Celebrations, &c., &c. For further particulars apply at their Office, corner of Clark and Chestnut sts. H. L. BRISTOL, Supt.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the late Bank of Massillon, Ohio, to present to the undersigned, Receivers of said Bank, at the office of George Harsh, at Massillon, on or before the first day of March, 1861, for dividends, all their claims against said Bank. All claims not so presented, will be forever barred from all the dividends of the assets of said Bank. By order of Court. GEORGE HARSH, ISAAC STEESE, P. C. HULL, Receivers. Massillon, June 19th, 1860.

DOG LOST!—Lost on State St., Monday, 26th, a Setter Dog, white tail, fore legs sheared, wire muzzled and brass plate. Three dollars reward by leaving said Dog at No. 36 State street Head Quarters.

HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY.—SYLVESTER MARSH, manufacturer of and dealer in Caloric Dried Grain, Meal, Feed, &c. The Meal is superior in quality, and will keep for years in any climate. Cargoes of Corn for Foreign Shipment Dried so as to preserve its original quality to any port on the Ocean. Office Caloric Grain Drier north end Rush street Bridge.

REQUEST.—If the gentleman who called at my office and obtained a deed, executed by James Curtiss, E. I. Tinkham and others, to L. J. Todd, will send me his name, he will confer a favor and much oblige C. S. HOLDEN.

HEATING BY STEAM.—Proposals will be received until the 28th inst. for placing suitable apparatus in the new seminary on Taylor street near Rucker street, to be heated by steam throughout. Plans of building can be examined at my office, No. 8 Masonic Temple. JOHN M. VAN OSDEL.

CARDS, BILL-HEADS, CIRCULARS, SHIPPING RECEIPTS, DRAY-BOOKS, ENVELOPS, LETTER HEDDINGS, BANK NOTICES, MONTHLY STATEMENTS, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, SHOW CARDS, And all kinds COMMERCIAL PRINTING got up to order in best style at PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

P. P. P. Park's Prickly Plasters. They Impart Strength; They Annihilate Pain. These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive conglutated impurities of the system. PARK'S PATENT POROUS PRICKLY PLASTERS, Should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. They retain their active properties when other plasters are useless, and where applied PAIN CANNOT EXIST every family should have them. One size cloth, three sizes on leather. Sample sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cents. Are sold by ALL DEALERS from 1 to 3 DIMES. BARNES & PARK, 13 and 15 Park Row, New York. Sold Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 194 Lake Street, and druggists generally.

400 HHDS. N. O. SUGARS, landing and in store. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1000 BBLS. N. S. SYRUPS, for sale very low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BOXES PRIME CODFISH. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BBLS. N. S. CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1000 BOXES CANDLES for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 TCS. RICE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1150 HF. CHESTS Y. H. TEA, various qualities very low. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

New Advertisements.

ONLY TWO OR THREE DAYS LONGER IN CHICAGO.

Read the following Communication FROM DR. SCHLOSSER, AUTHOR OF Several Works on Diseases of the Feet:

Neglect of the Feet—Danger of Cutting Corns.

Corns are too commonly regarded as mere excrescences, and that it is necessary but to scrape or cut o the external surfaces; whereas, the eradication of them, and that in a manner not to injure the flesh, is an operation of great care and delicacy, that can only without danger be performed by one who has made that branch of surgery the special object of attention.

The extraction of teeth, and the cure of diseases in them, or in the gums, were, a few years ago, considered as legitimately within the province of any one who was dubbed a surgeon, till experience taught that that branch of the healing art required special application and study. Few, now, who have the means, think of employing any but a regular dentist to attend to diseases affecting the teeth.

So intimate are the relations of all parts of the human frame with each other, that diseases in any particular portion, affects the whole system; not considered from what may be called the centre of the system, diminishes the intimacy of the relations; on the contrary raises or diseases of the extremities are perhaps more difficult of alleviation than in more central parts.

At the present day we find a large portion of the community, from the highest to the lowest, subject to severe suffering from inattention or surgeons to the affections to which the feet are subject. They have generally been considered of so trivial a nature as to be unworthy of serious inquiry, and have consequently been consigned to a class of men who have supreme ignorance has thrown obloquy upon those who have both the will and the power to alleviate pain and prolong life.

There is no part of the human foot in which corns have not occasionally been found; both the most delicate and most hardened portion of its integument have thus been affected. The diseases which so universally prevails have it to those who are subject to them by any kind of pain is "instantaneous relief," and they are mostly willing to allow the "fons et origo mali" to remain and again to become the fruitful offspring of pain, rather than to apply to a skillful operator, even though he can permanently eradicate the dangerous nuisance. On the other hand, the confidence of the public is so much abused by a class of self educated and self extolling practitioners, who pretend to have discovered infallible means to prevent disease such as we have described, that innumerable difficulties surround the subject.

Specifics for all the ills of life are discovered daily and hourly, especially in the department to which I have devoted my time and attention. Plasters, lotions, &c., &c., are brought before the astonished world as possessing powers invaluable. According to their own assertions they have never been known to fail; and what chance has he who has devoted his whole life to inquiry, has the honesty to confess that the deviations of nature surpass his expectations; that there are always cases incurable, and that all he can do is to study, to learn, and to try to cure, without promising that every malady is subject to his superior skill.

Most urgently do I recommend those who are afflicted with Corns, however harmless they may appear, however easily removed, never to have recourse to the knife. The most appalling spasms convulse certain to behold, and then many years a family have stood as the result a branch of a nerve and the more lamentable cases as hemorrhages, gangrene, to be arrested. I am not fond of giving cases, for I am sorry to find that every empiric who practices any branch of the medical profession retains the true avenue to employ, because he fancies that people will give everything in their reach in the hope of relief... what they read. would refer to vast numbers of examples, which I have encountered in this city, if I thought it necessary to mention.

I strenuously recommend those who suffer from Corns, never to have recourse to the knife to the razor, or even to the scissors, but to place themselves as soon as possible under the management of some one who has long been skilled in their cure.

Persons suffering from bunions will find temporary relief from ... will be found to be caused by ... Injured by the loosening of the callous substance ... In other cases ... the pain ... remains. It is impossible to be completely rid of a corn, unless extirpated by a skilful and experienced operator. If I appear somewhat tedious in this matter, if I have been guilty of repetitions, I trust that I may be excused on the score of interest and an anxiety on a subject which I conceive of more importance. Almost than any man I could lay down. It is a maxim I would have a startling taught to readers—it is a sentence which should be repeated in the ear of every sufferer from corns—it is a voice which should be echoed back in every occasion—"do not use a knife." If, after such a warning, there should be any sufficiently venturesome to neglect it, the danger on their own head, but the repentance will come too late.

DR. M. A. SCHLOSSER, Professional Chiropodist, Tremont House.

WILL LEAVE CHICAGO Most Positively NEXT SATURDAY, June 30th.

CHICAGO TESTIMONIALS:

[From Hon. John Wentworth, Mayor of Chicago.]
"Dr. Schlosser has operated upon my feet successfully and without the least pain. JOHN WENTWORTH. "Chicago, June 16th, 1860."

[From J. B. Ackley, Director Insurance Company.]
"Dr. Schlosser has removed several Corns from my feet without pain, and in a most skillful manner. "Chicago, June 18th, 1860. J. B. ACKLEY."

[From D. A. Gage.]
"Dr. Schlosser has operated upon my feet successfully and without pain. D. A. GAGE. "Chicago, June 20th, 1860."

[From H. E. Osgood.]
"Dr. Schlosser has given me perfect satisfaction. "Chicago, June 18th, 1860. H. E. OSGOOD."

ANY ONE SUFFERING FROM Corns, Bunions, SOFT CORNS, OR ANY Diseases of the Feet, WILL HAVE GREAT CAUSE TO BE SATISFIED if they place themselves under DR. M. A. SCHLOSSER'S Unerring System of Treatment, Without Cutting or CAUSING THE LEAST PAIN. Consulting Rooms, TREMONT HOUSE. Parlors No. 37, &c. OFFICE HOURS: From 10 A. M., till 5 P. M.

☞ Dr. Schlosser will leave Positively next Saturday.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Gentleman wishes Meals in a PRIVATE family. Boarding houses need not answer. Address "K." Post Office Box 1740.

WANTED.—Horse and Buggy wanted, for which will be paid a second-hand Piano and the balance in cash. Apply to J. L. LEE, 24 Clark street.

WANTED—A person to take a small First Class Boarding House. Said house is mostly furnished, and the owner will take rent in board. Address Box 45, with real name and reference.

WANTED—A Rare Chance.—To exchange 80 acres of land in Michigan for Horses. Apply to No. 50 North Clark street.

WANTED—An experienced Nurse, a middle aged woman capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. French or German preferred. Apply at 27 ... Ontario street, North Side.

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper or Clerk by a young man of considerable experience, ... a first class and expeditious penman and ability ... the highest city testimonials as to character and ... A pleasant situation more desirable than a large salary and the latter not expected. Please address "J. W." ... office.

WANTED—Agents Wanted.—700 active Agents wanted through Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, to sell ten new and saleable articles that afford from 100 to 300 per cent profit. Papers giving this two insertions will receive one of Mendel's Great Pictures of Lincoln. Size 24 by 28 inches. Address with stamp, GARRISON & CO., Post Office Box 3871, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Information wanted of JOHN THOMSON, a native of Torthouwald, Dumfrieshire, Scotland. When last heard of he was in Mattoon, Illinois. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his parents, James and Mary Thomson, Torthouwald, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, or by A. D. Glenning, Office of the Ill. Cent. R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.

PIANO WANTED.—New or second hand but must be good 7 octave instrument, in exchange for a fine Carriage Horse, in part. Address "C," P. O. Box 1420.

WOOD WANTED.—Proposals will be received to furnish Cook County Poor house with 150 Cords of good, sound body Oak Wood, to be delivered at the Poor house. The previlege will be reserved to reject all or any bids. Proposals should be sent in on or before noon on the fifth day of July, 1860, directed to GEO. P. HANSEN, County Agent. Chicago, June 18, 1860.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also, Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from $11 to $22 per Month, ACCORDING TO MERIT. Recruiting Rendezvous at 156 South Clark street, Chicago. J. W. ALLEY, Lieut. 3d Infantry.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A good Horse, Light Top Buggy and Harness. Apply to GEO. SHERWOOD, 122 & 124 Lake street.

FOR SALE—A first class residence with three acres of land, in Wright's Grove, near the Northern city limits. Inquire of HOSMER & PECK, No. 3 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE, or Exchange for Chicago City Property or good improved Farm within 40 or 50 miles of Chicago, a LIVERY STOCK, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, Harnesses, &c., &c. Address WM. SIMONSON, box 569, Chicago post office.

FOR SALE—A very desirable residence Lot, 5x125 feet, Northwest corner of Adams and Aberdeen street, in one of the best locations on the West side, on easy terms. Address box 4116, or call at No. 13 North Wells street, or Southwest corner of Harquar and Desplaines streets.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange, his Residence at Racine, Wisconsin. The house is nearly new, built in the best manner, situated on the main avenue of the town, built of wood and lined through with brick; 40 feet front, inclusive of wing; marble mantels, ...; together with all required out buildings, good barn, wood and ash houses, &c., &c.; on ... ground, is handsomely laid out with graveled carriage and foot walks, Variety Shade Trees, Shrubbery and Plants. With a fine garden—eastern front of 160 feet—with the view of Lake Michigan. Racine is ... miles north of Chicago, directly on the Lake with ... elevation and perfectly healthy; about ten thousand inhabitants; fine ... schools and churches. The schools are established and conducted upon the same principles as those of Chicago, and the town is pronounced the handsomest in the North West. Accessible four times per day by rail and steamer. Would be sold on time, or exchanged for Chicago property, and if desired, such difference should be necessary, would be paid in cash. WM. A. MUSFEY, Tremont House, Chicago.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A pleasant suburban residence, with ample grounds, for sale or in exchange for other property. Value $12,000. Address P. O. Box 3317.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE!—The subscriber offers for sale, to close an estate, the "Galesburg Mill." A first class brick steam flouring mill with three run of four feet burrs and ... ; with an engine of abundant capacity and all the machinery in good running order. The above Mill has a good trade, is pleasantly located, and in a wheat growing country and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address B. F. HILL, Executor, Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill.

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above Mills, in ... County, Illinois, is offered, situated in Como, Whiteside County, ... on the banks of the Rock River, ... The Mill burrs, and a fall of 16 feet. Its power is equal to 4½ feet Elk Horn Creek, A Never Failing Stream. It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, with railroad communication to Chicago and Fulton. For further information apply to Messrs. D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises.

To Rent.

TO RENT—House No. 547 State street. A part of rent can be paid in board. None but good tenants need apply. Inquire on premises, or at 360½ South Clark street.

TO RENT—A DOCK 105 ft. fronting on Ellsworth street, and running through to the river, between Harrison and Polk streets, to rent for two years cheap. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner of Lake and Lasalle street.

TO RENT.—A Wharfing Lot on South Branch, 107 feet front by 180 feet deep from the river to Franklin street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. This lot has a wharf of the best description, and is well adapted for a Coal, Stone or Lumber Yard. Apply to E. C. LARNED, 97 Washington street.

TO RENT.—A party having made other arrangements, will rent the house he has leased for the ensuing year at a large decrease on what he is now paying. The house is suitable for a small family, is pleasantly situated on the North Side, near the residence of Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, and the rent will be only $12 per month to a responsible tenant. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, room 3 Metropolitan Hall, corner Randolph and Lasalle streets.

TO RENT—A beautiful residence.—A good tenant with a small family wanted to rent a beautiful Two story Gothic Cottage with or without furniture at COTTAGE GROVE, Near the Cleaverville Station. The Hyde Park Train, on Ill. Cent. R. R., stops within a block of it; and the State St. Horse Cars run every hour within two blocks of it. An arrangement perhaps may be made for a lady and child to board with family renting if agreeable to both parties. A tenant to take house and furniture preferred. Inquire of S. A. IRVIN, Rooms 10 and 11 No. 151 Randolph-st.

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 Lake street—near Clark.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE TO LET. The elegant house and grounds at HYDE PARK, Lately occupied by Dr. A. NEWKIRK, to let cheap. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms and board at No. 12 Van Buren street.

BOARDING—Furnished Rooms and Board. Also, day board can be obtained at 57 Washington street.

BOARD AT EVANSTON.—Pleasant accommodations in a private family, with large, airy and very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, through the summer months or the year. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 32 South Water St.

BOARDING at 13 Adams street, close by Michigan avenue. The situation is one of the pleasantest in the city. Two front chambers, with board at a reasonable price, can be had if applied for soon. Gentlemen having rooms can be accommodated with good table board.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY AT THE BUSHNELL HOUSE, Beloit, Wis. This well known and popular Hotel will receive, as usual, families to board for the summer. Suits of rooms are furnished expressly for the accommodation of families, and the price of board will be made to suit the times, varying from 50 cents to $1 per day, for each person—according to the rooms occupied. No pains will be spared to make the Hotel A PLEASANT SUMMER HOUSE. For transient guests the terms are $2 per day, but a liberal discount is made to Agents, and others, who stop at the hotel for several days, or who make it their stopping place at regular intervals. A. A. KNOWLES, Manager. J. J. BUSHNELL, Proprietor.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, the Oculist and Aurist, No. 124 Randolph street, three doors east of Clark, Chicago Ill. Dr. U. is a regular Physician of the Old School, and has devoted his entire professional lifetime to Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, giving sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, and now stands unequalled by any Specialist for his great skill and success. Dr. U.'s operations upon the Eye and Ear, many of which were of difficult and dangerous character, and all of which have been performed with complete success, have attracted patients from all parts of the Union. Dr. U. refers to the Press, ... and numerous Patients who ... appear. Prescriptions sent to patients at a distance, when ...

LOUIS MAUSS, Practical Optician, 74 SOUTH CLARK STREET, Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c., constantly to be had. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired and glasses inserted into old frames.

1000 MATS CASSIA for sale. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: One Square, (8 lines or less), one insertion... each subsequent day... two weeks... one month... two months... three months... six months... one year... ☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room. ☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance. ☞ All changes charged 25 cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: $1 50 per Square, each week, for first month. ... for each subsequent month. $8.00 ... for one year.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the world-renowned RAVEL FAMILY, GABRIEL and FRANCOIS, and the talented troupe of Petit Artists, including the Wonderful child YOUNG AMERICA, and MARTINETTI BROTHERS, who will appear. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 27th, Will be presented the Comic Pantomime of the CONSCRIPT. In which Francois Ravel created a great sensation on the first representation of the piece in this country. Jaques, the Miller Boy, afterwards the Conscript Recruit...Francois Ravel. THE DEFIANCE. A Classic Scene by Julien and Philip Martinetti. The Screaming and amusing Pantomime of SIMONS' MISHAPS. Simon, the foolman...Gabriel Ravel. Longitude...Francois Ravel. Grand Evolutions on the CORDE TENDUE by Mons. A. Lehmann, M'lle Chiarini, Young America and the Martinetti Brothers. ☞ First time of Young America as WARRIOR MARS. Andrew Lehmann will appear with baskets attached to his feet. ORDER OF PERFORMANCE—1st, Tight Rope; 2d, Simon's Mishaps; 3d, Defiance; 4th, Conscript. SCALE OF PRICES—Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; 2nd Circle, 25 cents; 3nd Circle for Colored Persons, (entrance on West Alley) 25 cents; Lower Private Boxes, $5; Upper Private Boxes, $4. ☞ Doors open at 7½. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

WIGWAM. MISS ADELINA PATTI. Grand MUSICAL FESTIVAL FOR THE MILLION. Last appearance in Chicago of MISS ADELINA PATTI, MADAM STRAKOSCH, SIG. BRIGNOLI, SIG. MONS. JUNCA. The combined Choral Societies of Chicago, numbering over 100 Voices, Have kindly consented to volunteer. A Grand Orchestra and Military Band Has been engaged. MR. STRAKOSCH begs leave to return his heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Chicago for the unprecedented patronage they have accorded to Miss Patti and the other Artists of this Company, and in order to afford a chance, an opportunity to those who have been unable to hear Miss Patti, Mad. Strakosch, Signor Brignoli and Monsieur Junca, and in consequence of not having been able to accommodate with seats, all who have been desirous to attend Miss Patti's Concerts and Operatic performances, he has made arrangements to give A Grand Musical Festival, On a scale of Grandeur and Magnificence never approached in Chicago, and never surpassed in America, at the WIGWAM, On Thursday Evening, June 28th. The Choral and Orchestral Forces will amount to not less than 150 PERFORMERS. Scale of Prices of admission: 1st.—A very limited number of Seats have been reserved in the Gallery and on the Platform, which will be numbered, will be sold at Mr. Higgins's Music Store, No. 117 Randolph street, commencing Tuesday, June 26th, at 9 A. M. at $1 00. 2d.—Admission and Seat, (but not secured) to the Gallery and Platform, 50 cents. 3d.—Promenade Tickets to the lower part of the Wigwam, 25 cents. The 2d and 3d tickets will be sold at all the principal Hotels and Music Stores. IMPORTANT NOTICE.—In order to avoid confusion the public are respectfully requested to provide themselves with tickets previous to the evening of the performance.

PROGRAMME:
PART I.
1. Overture by the Grand Orchestra.
2. Aria from Lucretia Borgia...Donnizetti. Sung by Monsieur Junca.
3. The Grand Duetto from Norma...Bellini. Sung by Miss Patti and Madame Strakosch.
4. The famous Duett from "Martha"...Flotow. Sung by Signor Brignoli and Monsieur Junca.
5. ... Sung by the combined Choral Societies of Chicago, numbering over 100 voices...Mendelssohn.
6. The famous Rondo Finale, from La Somnambula...Bellini. Sung by Miss Patti.
PART II.
1. The Grand Chorus from Semiramide...Rossini.
2. "Within a Mile of Edinboro." Sung by Madame Strakosch.
3. "Home, Sweet Home"...H. R. Bishop. Sung by Miss Patti.
4. Romanza from "Don Pasquale"...Donizetti. Sung by Signor Brignoli.
5. The celebrated Quartette from "Martha"...Flotow. Sung by Adelina Patti, Mad. Strakosch, Sig. Brignoli and Mons. Junca.
6. The famous French National song, "La Marseillaise," Sung by Mons. Junca, accompanied by the Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
Mons. Junca has sung during the Revolution of 1848 on sixty successive nights the Marseillaise with the most extraordinary success in Paris, and has been pronounced by the Press and public of that city unrivalled in the delivery of that stirring national song. Doors will open at 7 o'clock. The Festival will commence at 8 o'clock.

LADIES' FAIR —AND— Medley Entertainment AT THE WIGWAM, For the BENEFIT of the ORPHANS. EVENINGS, 2d, 3d and 4th of July, 1860. MANAGERS: P. Conley, J. McMahon, M. Lantry, C. Mc..., J. McCarthy, T. Mackin, P. Rooney, E. Rooney, E. Boylan, J. McGuire, M. McGuire, Aust Gleeson, G. McCarthy, C. P. O Stuart, M. Donnelly, J. Sweene; John Brown, John Mc..., J... ahan, J. O'Shaunessy, D. Quinn, M. O'Brien, T. J. Kelly, Wm. Killen, Capt. Mulligan, T. J. Tunella, Wm. Dennen, M. A. Rourke, John A. Duffy, J. A. Roche; T. J. Prindiville, T. O'Brien, J. Meaghan, P. Kelly, M. L. Donnelly, J. Caldwell, B. McGahery, P. Carlin, W. J. Onahan, Matt Conley, T. Clowry, W. McCauley, S. A. Scott, Wm. Vengey, M. Burns. ☞ Tickets admitting Lady and Gent, $1.00. A ... Band in attendance. Tickets will be delivered on the 4th of July.

METROPOLITAN GYMNASIUM. Kingsbury Block, Chicago, - - - - - - - Illinois. The Proprietors would respectfully announce that this Institution is now open for the reception of our citizens. The Metropolitan Gymnasium is superior to any other in America—not only in size but in the variety and perfection of the apparatus, in the beauty of its decorations, and the accommodations in every department. The advantages to be derived from gymnastic exercise, taken under competent and judicious direction, are self-evident to every intelligent person; and the proprietors will endeavor to render this institution worthy of the patronage of those who desire the ... of previous exercise, so that their patrons may be easy and satisfied. No expense having been spared in the erection and furnishing of this Institution the Proprietors will endeavor to conduct it in such a manner as to make it worthy of the patronage of Gentlemen. The rooms will be open at all hours of the day and evening. TERMS. One Year...$15.00 Six Months...8.00 Three Months...5.00 Payable invariably in advance. NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Particular attention will be paid to the instruction of a Juvenile Class, between the hours of four and six P. M. Parents who desire may be assured that all youth entrusted to our care will receive the most careful and proper attention. Attached to the Gymnasium are 24 ... the ... sity in SPARRING AND FENCING. For Terms of Instruction, apply at the office. JOHN C. BABCOCK, WILLIAM B. CURTIS, Proprietors.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON—Auctioneers, 82 Lake street. New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, and Silver Plated Ware, At Auction. On THURSDAY, June 28th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at our salesrooms No. 82 Lake street, First floor, the balance of the Furniture, Crockery, &c., of a family breaking up housekeeping. Also, New Furniture of every style and description, consisting in part of Sofas, Tete-a-tetes, Book Cases, Whatnots, Wardrobes, Marble-top and Pale Center Tables, Card-tables, Parlor Chairs, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Ottomans, Hat trees. Parlor and Chamber Setts in Variety. Bureaus and Washstands, Wardrobes, Lounges, Bedsteads of various kinds, Extension Dining Tables, Cane Chairs and Rockers, Sideboards, Carpets in variety, Mirrors, &c. Silver Plated Ware, Tea Setts 6 pieces, Salvers and Hand Trays, Ice-Pitchers with double wall, Napkin Rings, Cake Baskets, Castors, Candlesticks, Table, Tea and Dessert Spoons and Forks, Office tables and desks. ALSO—a large assortment of Housekeeping Goods, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

H. F. BAKER, GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. For the sale of all kinds of personal property real estate household goods, furniture, &c. JAMES A. MARSHALL, Salesman. No. 48 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul. Morning Line—At 9.45 a. m., arrives at Milwaukee at 1.35 p. m., and La Crosse same evening. Evening Line—At 7.30 p. m., arriving at Milwaukee at 11.30 p. m., and La Crosse at 11.30 a. m. Both of these trains connect at La Crosse with Packet Boats for Saint Paul. Waukegan Train leaves Waukegan at 7 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 9.30 a. m. Leaves Chicago at 5.30 p. m. Trains leave Milwaukee at 10.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m. Arrive at Chicago at 1.30 p. m. and 6.45 p. m. April 24th, 1860. S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express and Mail leaves at 9.15 am. and arrives at 9.15 pm. (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves at 9.15 pm. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 5.30 pm. (Mondays excepted.) Joliet Accommodation, 4.30 pm.—Sundays excepted. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt. W. L. St. JOHN, Gen. Agent.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A ... Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store, No. 250 Lake Street. G. C. WALLIN & SON.

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, 100 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, 200 boxes and Caddies Tobacco, just received. WM. LITTLE & CO., 79 South Water st.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP. Tallow, No. 1, Steam and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds, Candles—summer, Pressed and Mould Candles; Soap—Palm, Chemical, Family and ... Soaps, and Rosin, &c. For sale by J. G. MITCHELL, 97 Kinzie st., and cor. Sedgwick and Archer Road.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, OF SIDNEY KALISH, 166 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts., Chicago, Ill. I have been authorized that the ... all ... of ... dyeing ... received ...

Press & Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860.

THAT RESIGNATION.

The great question in the streets yesterday was, "Will Douglas resign?" It is to be hoped that the *organ* will settle this vexed question. Will not the *Times* for once give an honest straight-forward answer? Mr. Douglas is a candidate for the President's chair. It is useless to deny that he is deeply anxious to grasp the prize. Common usage and common decency require his resignation. the Senate, will it not betray a serious lack of Will he resign? If he holds on to his seat in confidence in the result of the coming contest? Is it not the mark of "low ambition" for him to hold on to the less till he is sure he can grasp the greater? What will the "Giant" (?) do? Will the *Times* answer?

MINORITY REPORT.

At the request of the friends of Breckinridge, in this city, we print the Minority Report of the Committee on Credentials, in the Baltimore Convention. They desire it as a justification of the action of the Southern delegates in seceding from a body by which common fairness and the long established usages of the party were wantonly disregarded for the purpose of nominating a man for whom not a single State will vote. We, impartial umpires in the war of the factions, look upon the report as unanswerable. That the Convention dared, after the presentation of the facts which it contains, to consummate the purposes of the "Douglas or nobody men," and still hope and ask for the harmony of the party, is proof that whatever other qualities the Douglasites lack, assurance is not wanting. We invite attention to the document.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

Mr. Douglas' claim, in his latest harangue, that his friends are the real conservatives of the country, has an appropriate comment in the speech of Mr. Goulden, a Douglas delegate in the Baltimore Convention, which we print herewith. But a better comment is in the fact, known and acknowledged, that in the South Mr. Douglas' only friends are the avowed fillibusters and advocates of the African Slave Trade. His principal organ in Louisiana, the *True Delta*, is a most shameless paper in the avowal of the piratical maxims in which the fillibusters indulge. The Mobile *Register*, the organ in Alabama, boasts of being the most radical pro-slavery journal in the South, and it is the organ of the fillibusters as well. Gen. William Walker, the robber and murderer who scourged Nicaragua, is a Douglasite of the most fervid hue. That pink of conservatives, Roger A. Pryor, is Mr. Douglas' sheet-anchor in Virginia. Senator Brown of Mississippi, whose daily life is a dream of conquered provinces wrested from neighboring countries and filled with blacks fresh from Africa, is the only Southern Senator who tolerates Douglas at all. From this blathering, addle-pated Goulden, through the list of men in the South who never are easy when not indulging the thought of the conquest of Cuba, of Mexico or San Domingo, and who are all the while engaged in the nefarious work of forcing public opinion up to demanding a revival of the horrors of the middle passage,—all or nearly all are for this new-found conservative, Mr. Douglas. The intense conservativism of his Northern friends is well enough understood. That needs no comment.

THE PARTIES—DISUNION.

The fight now going on in this country is not one which affects Slavery in the States where it is established by law, or which touches, except remotely, the question of emancipation. It is a struggle which arises out of a new interpretation of the Constitution which the South has procured from the Supreme Court, and which the North opposes. That interpretation assumes that the fundamental law of the Republic recognizes *property in human beings*; and that assumption the Republicans deny; hence the combat. The object of the South is to procure an indorsement of the Court's *dictum*; and of the North to set that *dictum* aside, by [illegible] struggle are then represented respectively by Lincoln and Breckinridge—Douglas and his tribe being only charlatans whose doctrines involve these manifest absurdities: (1,) Under the Constitution there is property in man; (2,) Under the Constitution this property may be carried into every Territory of the United States; (3,) When in a Territory by force and virtue of the Constitution, it may be put out by a Territorial Legislature; hence (4,) Popular Sovereignty means that the Legislature of a Territory, composed of a baker's dozen of squatters, bee-hunters and backwoodsmen, is superior to the Constitution which the Fathers made. We take no account of any such nonsense; and wonder how it should have ever gulled any sensible men.

The ulterior purpose of the South is the legal permission, in defiance of any law of Congress, to take their slaves (property) to any of the Territories, and there hold them without fear or hindrance. The effect of which would be the Africanization of all the public domain in which slaves could be profitably worked, and the inevitable degradation of free white labor.

The Republicans aim at the preservation of the Territories to free labor and their settlement by free men. Beyond this they do not go. That, so far as the Slavery question is concerned, limits the controversy; and though the Platform of the party contains other enunciations of public policy, they are the outgrowth of a present demand, and are not, unless we may except that which relates to an honest and economical administration of public affairs, to be elevated to the rank of principles.

Here, then, we have the issue clearly defined and directly presented; and from it we see that the real contest is between the representatives of the North and South; and that the question which has so long agitated the country is to receive, by the vote of the people, its final solution. We do not fear that Disunion will be the result—no matter which party triumphs. The acerbity and, if we may say it, the fanaticism, which marked the action of each section immediately after the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, has passed away; and among men of all shades of opinion there has arisen the belief that the Union is necessary, and that its dissolution for any insufficient cause whatsoever would be the origin of evils the extent and duration of which no man can now foretell. The North would gain nothing for the advancement of its active and prominent idea—the restriction of Slavery—because, out of the Union, every man in the South would become a propagandist. The South would gain nothing because her slave property would have an inevitable and irresistible tendency from the free soil border; and as soon as any State became free, as Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, Delaware and Maryland certainly would, the ideas which control the policy and shape the action of the North would take possession of the ground which Slavery vacated, and there renew the struggle for the supremacy in the government, whatever it might be. We believe then that the cry of Disunion is only a trick of partisanship, and that this government, in spite of the efforts of alarmists and fanatics, is sure to remain a blessing to all who come within its shadow. If LINCOLN is elected, the South may murmur but will submit. If Breckinridge is successful, the North may mourn that decadence of the popular sentiment which reverses the action of the founders of the Constitution and nationalizes the system of Chattel Slavery, but submission will follow. In a word, there is now prevailing a conviction as profound as it is wise, that this question of Slavery is not a matter to be settled by a flippant stump-speech, the result of a single political campaign, or a Message of the President of the United States. It is a question demanding the exercise on one side of the largest charity and on the other, of the greatest forbearance. We may hate the institution with never so much intensity; but to dispose of it in a breath and not bring a return of chaos, is a task which no party will undertake. But in the honesty of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in his regard for constitutional obligation and the rights of free labor, for the enforcement of the black race and the dangers and difficulties which encompass the whites, we have that reliance which nothing can shake. We see in his triumph no social or violent political revolution; only a constitutional effort to administer the government that the slavery question will cease to be the foot-ball of politicians, and take its place among those things to be dealt with only by the instruction of the national conscience and the progressive enlightenment of the age.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

The fondness of Americans for mere show—for what is really extravagance in dress and equipage—is proverbial. The ridicule to which it justly subjects us might be patiently borne; but the financial revulsions of which it is mainly the cause, and therefore the individual suffering and the national disgrace which it entails upon the country, are matters of serious concern. A more just appreciation of what contributes to real greatness, that kind of education among all classes of our people which will lead them to scorn, as pretentious and shallow, whatever in dress or equipage exceeds the bounds of dignified Republican simplicity, are the only effectual remedies for that extravagance which has become the bane and the reproach of our people.

To the student who has been delighted with the demonstrations, the reasonings, or the eloquence of the master spirits of the age, nothing is more charming, and indeed more surprising, when his own rising reputation introduces him to their personal acquaintance than the child-like simplicity which is ever a leading characteristic of true genius. The great men of America, those who have made our history and adorned our literature, have been plain and unpretending in their manners and habits. The same is true of the men who control the affairs of Europe. Rev. Dr. Murry, in his last letter from Edinburgh, gives an account of the inauguration of Lord Brougham as Chancellor of the Scottish University. Of course the hall was crowded with the rank and the learning of the land to hear one of the greatest men of this or any other age. In the course of his letter, speaking of Brougham, he makes the following significant remarks: "He laid aside his robe of office when he rose to speak; he then appeared in the most simple dress, of which one of our clerks would be most heartily ashamed. Nothing is more pleasant here than the real simplicity of men, whether distinguished for their rank or learning. They put their gew-gaws upon their servants."

Of course, it is not possible to make rules or to mark out the line where simplicity ends and extravagance begins. It is not right for a man of real wealth and high intellectual and social position to adopt the dress of a beggar, or to eke out his life in pursuit of money, and disgrace his family by meanness. Good sense and good taste will avoid all extremes.

In order to understand how much our country suffers from senseless extravagance, let any one study the tables of imports for a single year. Millions of money are annually expended for silks, laces and jewelry, and the thousand articles that minister to our depraved taste for mere show. How much better that these millions be spent in educating the people and bringing them up to a more rational standard of intellectual and social enjoyment. A railway to the Pacific could be paid for in a single year by the money which is spent for brandy, wine and other liquors, and for what is worse than wasted in foreign gewgaws.

Any change that is effected in the taste and the habits of our people must be gradual. It is a work of time. Let every one who sees and deplores the evils of which we speak, do what he can to remedy them as fast as possible. We have faith in the good sense of our people. Already many of those who are wealthy and intelligent, like the corresponding class on the other side of the Atlantic "put their gewgaws upon their servants." Let the rule become general, and our country will enter upon a career of intellectual and social progress which will command the admiration of every succeeding age.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

The Washington *Constitution* of Sunday, and the Chicago *Herald* of Tuesday, have each a leader on Sicily. How strangely revolutionary [illegible] papers become! Is there nothing in the politics of our own country to merit the steel of these heroes of Democracy?

The New York Independent.

We are more and more impressed with the [illegible] tal affluence of the above named [illegible]. Seldom has a weekly sheet offered the American public, in one issue, [illegible] an array of talent as is combined in the production of this. Opening with "a panoramic picture," or word-painting, by Mrs. Stowe, in her most felicitous vein—her page fairly reflecting the unmatched beauty of the Italian sky under which it was written—it passes on and presents us with original articles by seven or eight writers, severally eminent in their respective walks, together with as many editorial pieces full of pith and vigor, with various contributions, criticisms, and gleanings from other sources—from the clever English correspondent—clever in the English sense—and from home writers, including the commercial editor, whose mercantile sagacity and probity have made his weekly reviews indispensable in financial circles, while the moral hints, with which they are spiced, make them readable by all. All this variety of intellectual wealth comes to the household of each subscriber, every week, at a cost of *four cents!* We hold this to be one of the marvels of our day.

The feature of this paper, which above all, commends it to us and thousands of others, is its high moral tone—the freedom and the fearlessness with which, on the great moral questions of the day, it battles for the right. Nothing but this, combined with the intellectual resources which it can command, could have made it such a power in the land. It is imbued with the spirit of liberty; it is pledged to the cause of humanity and of Christian progress, and from the faithful advocacy of its principles no blandishment can seduce it, and no denunciation deter it. Occupying such a position, its perusal becomes a necessity to the thoughtful men in the nation, and it is read, weekly, by thousands of Christian ministers, and by tens of thousands of intelligent laymen, of all denominations. A leading member of the recent Chicago Convention, who has no denominational sympathy with the paper, remarked to us that "he set his watch by it every week!"

We are far from endorsing all of its utterances, either those of its editors or of its contributors—and what would be a paper worth to any reader, which was a mere echo of his own thoughts? But we rejoice in the moral influence which the *Independent* now wields, and hope that its shadow may never be less?

REPRESENTATIVE HANCOCK.—The county of Harrison, Ind., was represented in the last Legislature of that State by a man called Hancock. During the session of the Legislature he was never known to open his mouth, except to take in a quid of tobacco or vote for some Democratic measure. Desiring to make a sensation in the moral and financial world, he caused to be published in his home organ, the Corydon *Democrat*, two speeches—one on a temperance bill, and the other on the bank question—to which speeches he claimed a paternal affection and relationship. A comparison of these speeches with some other legislative productions revealed the fact that the bank speech was the same as that of Mr. Shoemaker of Perry county, delivered in the Senate, and the temperance speech the same as that of Mr. Turpie, delivered in the House. On the strength of this splendid *coup d'etat*, Hancock proposes to return to the Legislature the coming October. The Indianapolis *Journal* thinks the Republicans of Harrison will effectually extinguish his aspirations.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING IN BELOIT, WIS.—The Republicans of the old freedom-loving county of Rock, Wis., are making generous preparations for a grand ratification meeting at Beloit on the 13th of July. Hon. John F. Potter, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Gov. Randall, Hon. L. P. Harvey, Hon. Carl Schurz and Hon. Anson Burlingame, have been invited to be present and address the meeting. The Republicans from the adjoining counties in Wisconsin and Illinois are cordially invited to be present. The latch string will be out.

NEW JERSEY.—The latest advices from New Jersey lead us to believe that this old Revolutionary battle ground is now no longer a doubtful State, but certain to cast its vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. Enthusiastic meetings are held, and every indication given that the land of the "Jersey Blue" will give the full strength of her vote in repudiation of modern sham Democracy.

WELL ADOPTED.—Hon. Abram Teegarden, of La Porte, Ind., one of the best men in Northern Indiana, has consented to stand as the Republican candidate for Senator in the District composed of the counties of La Porte and Stark.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Report of the Minority of the Committee on Credentials.

We print the following at the request of several of the friends of Breckinridge in this city, who desire to justify the action of their leaders in kicking against the non-admission of the delegations spoken of below:

To the President of the Democratic National Convention:

* * * * * *

Reserving to the closing portion of this report the cases of contested seats in the Massachusetts and Missouri delegations, we come at once to the cases of the delegates who withdrew from the Charleston Convention. This Convention, on the eve of its adjournment at Charleston, and in the great cause of the restoration of harmony to our distracted party, "respectfully recommended to the Democratic party of the several States to make provision for supplying all vacancies in their respective delegations to this Convention when it shall re-assemble." We call particular attention to the wording of the resolution. Certain delegates had withdrawn. They had placed on the Convention the reasons of their withdrawal. They still, however, were the representatives of the Democratic party of their several States. Their withdrawal was not a resignation. It was not so considered by the Convention. The vacancies referred to had reference to the contingency of vacancies *at the time of re-assembling*, and the resolutions proposed to provide for supplying them. The Convention did not presume to touch the question as to whether the withdrawal of the delegates constituted a resignation, nor had it any right to interfere in the matter. A resignation must be made to the appointing power, and to be complete and final must be accepted by the appointing power. It was well known on the adjournment of the Convention at Charleston that the withdrawing delegates desired the instruction of their several constituencies before deciding on their future course.

Such was the spirit and purpose of their deliberations at Charleston. They consulted their respective constituencies. In every case, except the case of South Carolina, their constituencies directed or authorized them—the vacancies being filled, as contemplated in the resolution of the Convention—to repair to Baltimore, and there, in earnest efforts with their brethren of the Convention, to endeavor once more to unite their party and promote harmony and peace in the great cause of their country. The resolution of the Convention did not prejudge the question, since so strenuously raised, that their withdrawal was a resignation, but left the whole question to the said delegates and their respective constituencies, to the end that every State of this Union might be represented in Baltimore.

The committee has passed resolutions declaring by a vote of 16 to 9 that the delegation from Louisiana headed by Pierre Soule, by a vote of 16 to 11 that the delegation from Alabama headed by Parsons, and by a vote of 13 to 10 that half each delegation claiming seats from Georgia are entitled to seats in the Convention. The resolutions recommended by the undersigned to the Convention declare the right of the delegations elected to Charleston, with vacancies supplied, as contemplated in the resolution of the Convention to which reference has been made and accredited to Baltimore, to said seats. The committee which thus recommended the irregular delegates from these three States have rejected the irregular delegates from Delaware, and admitted the Charleston delegates.

It has admitted irregular delegates from Arkansas, and rejected a portion of the Charleston delegates as modified by the filling of vacancies. It has admitted the (Charleston) delegates from Mississippi by a vote of 23 to 2, and the (Charleston) delegates from Texas by a vote of 19 to 6. The fact that delegations are not contested does not establish the right to seats in the Convention. There may be irregular delegates without contest, and there may be a contest between two sets of irregular delegates. The right of persons to seats as delegates is to be determined by the fact as to whether they were appointed by the constituency which they claim to represent, and appointed according to the usages of said constituency. Wanting these essential prerequisites, they are not entitled to seats, even if there be no contestants; and having these their right to seats is not impaired or affected by contestants.

The committee, in deciding by a vote of 23 to 2, that the Charleston delegates from Mississippi are entitled to seats in the Baltimore Convention, have decided rightly, just because they were duly accredited to Charleston, have never since resigned, and have received instructions from the State of Mississippi, through a convention called of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State, to return to Baltimore.

The Charleston delegates, both from Alabama and Georgia, stand precisely in the same position. They were all duly accredited to Charleston. They withdrew and never resigned. They returned to their respective constituencies. The Executive Committees in these States, as in the case of Mississippi, called a Convention of the party. The Conventions met. The delegates, as in the case of Mississippi, submitted their action to the Convention, and these Conventions approved their course, continued their powers, and accredited them to Baltimore. Their rights stand on precisely the same basis, and are sustained by the same authority as in Mississippi. The contestants were appointed by no body authorized to meet according to the usages of the party in these States, and are not entitled to any consideration whatever.

In the case of Alabama, the Convention assembled on the call of the Democratic Executive Committee (addressed to the *Democracy of the State*,) was very largely attended, nearly every county in the State having been represented. A small number of persons, however, issued a notice, which was published in three newspapers without signature, and in the third [illegible] it was signed by John [illegible] and thirty-five others. The notice in one paper called upon all Democrats and *all other persons*; in the second paper upon Democrats and *all conservatives*, and in the third paper (Mobile *Register*,) upon the *people of Alabama*, to hold county meetings and send delegates to a State Convention, to be held in Montgomery or Selma, the 4th day of June, to appoint delegates to Baltimore. Twenty-eight counties only out of fifty-two were represented.

It was the coming together of persons from all parties outside of the regular organization to strike down the Democracy of the State. It was a call without any official authority whatsoever. We thus find the democracy of the State assembling in convention according to the usages of the party, and we find at the same time persons assembling at the call of unauthorized individuals. In the former case the whole State was represented. In the latter about half of the State. Yet the majority of the committee have endorsed the action of the latter as the action of the democracy of Alabama, and have repudiated, contrary to all precedent, usage, right, and justice, the action of the former, not only this, they have repudiated the principles of their own action in the case of the Mississippi delegation.

But the action of the majority of this committee in the case of Georgia has gone one step further in its disregard of the acknowledged principles of the party. The convention which the committee put on an equality with the regularly authorized convention consisted in great part of persons who just participated in the regular democratic convention of the State. The regular called convention consisted of nearly four hundred delegates, representing nearly all the counties of the State. The resolutions of the convention having been adopted by a vote of 299 to 41, these latter withdrew from the convention and organized anew. Thus the majority of your committee have exalted the pretensions of less than one-eighth of the delegates of the State convention to an equality with the rights of seven-eighths of the democracy of the State.

In the case of Louisiana, the old Convention, which originally appointed the delegates to Charleston, was re assembled, on the call of the Executive Committee of the State, and by a decisive majority accredited the Charleston delegates to Baltimore. The reasons for this action have their parallel in the case of Texas and Delaware, which have received the sanction of the Committee. In Texas the delegates came back accredited by the Democratic Executive Committee simply—it being a manifest impossibility, from want of time, to assemble the party in a State Convention; and in Delaware, under the usages and rules of the party, the old Convention was re assembled. In Louisiana there was time to assemble the old Convention, but not to order an election of delegates in the several parishes to meet a new Convention. The Executive Committee did everything it could to get the expression of the views of the State. It re-assembled the old Convention, nearly every parish in the State being represented, and accredited the Charleston delegates to Baltimore.

But the Convention whose delegates to Baltimore have been endorsed by the majority of your committee was called at the instance of two local organizations, and of Dr. Cottman, a former member of the National Executive Committee of the party. The calls were somewhat conflicting. The notice did not reach many parishes in the State. Only twenty parishes out of thirty-nine are pretended to be represented, and in several of these there is no reason to doubt the fact that the delegates did not leave behind them a single constituent agreeing with them in sentiments. In not a single parish was this call responded to by a majority of Democratic voters. The Convention only represented a very small portion of the party; it was totally irregular, besides.

The majority of the committee object to the action of the old Convention on its reassembling at the call of the Executive Committee on the ground that it was defunct and could not be brought to life. Yet it endorses the action of the other Convention on the call in part of the equally defunct member of the National Committee, Dr. Cottman. The following the usage of Delaware, by the Executive Committee of Louisiana, though manifestly a necessity for the reasons stated, has no weight as a precedent with this majority. Conceding their ground of its being irregular, seats as delegates should be given to the body called by the regular authority and not to the body assembled by no responsible authority whatever, and especially when the former represented the great body of the party and the latter did not. All these considerations, however, have been disregarded by the majority of the committee, who have persisted by a vote of sixteen to nine to award the seats as delegates to the representatives of the disorganizing minority Convention.

In the case of Arkansas, the majority of the committee propose to divide out the seats to all applicants. In this State the Democratic party were about assembling in their District Conventions, consisting of delegates from the several counties of the State, for the nomination of members of Congress. When their delegates returned from Charleston, as in Texas, there was not time for the assembling of a State Convention. In these District Conventions delegates were selected to represent the party at Baltimore. A call was, however, issued in a Memphis paper, without any signature whatever, calling upon the people of the northern district to assemble in mass meeting at Madison, to elect delegates in Baltimore.

Some four or five hundred men from ten to twelve counties thus assembled and appointed three delegates to Baltimore. The majority of the committee propose to allow these men to vote in the Convention. There are twenty seven counties and 25,000 voters in the district. Col. Hindman, a delegate elected by the District Convention to Baltimore, was elected to Congress in 1858 by 1,800 majority, and was nominated by the Convention which elected him as a delegate to Baltimore. These facts show the significance of the action of the District Conventions in electing delegates to Baltimore as representing truly the sentiments of the Democratic party of the District, and they exhibit the utter insignificance of the anonymously called Convention, for it will be borne in mind that it was held at a central point, at the western terminus of the railroad from Memphis, and where several stage and wagon routes meet. They were elected as delegates generally from the State to the National Convention, with the hope that they might get in without any definite claim.

In Massachusetts and Missouri the contests are between principals now holding their seats and substitutes who held their places at Charleston. In each case the principal was detained at home by sickness in his family. In each case the principal gave notice to his substitute that he should take his seat at Baltimore. The majority of the committee hold that the principals, elected as such by the proper conventions, are not entitled to their seats, and have reported accordingly. We hold that a substitute is appointed simply to act in the absence of the principal, and that his authority ceases whenever the principal makes his appearance and takes his seat. We emphatically declare that such has been the invariable usage in all conventions of the party, whether national or State, and that it is based on reason and the representative principle.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Oregon,
A. R. SPEER, New Jersey,
H. M. NORTH, Pennsylvania,
JOHN H. BEWLEY, Delaware,
E. W. HUBBARD, Virginia,
R. R. BRIDGES, North Carolina,
WM. H. CARROLL, Tennessee,
GEO. H. MORROW, Kentucky,
D. S. GREGORY, California.

A DOUGLAS DELEGATE.

Model Speech on the Slave Trade.

REAL NON-INTERVENTION.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday, prints in full the speech of Mr. Goulden of Georgia, in the Baltimore Convention. Mr. G. was one of the most earnest of Mr. Douglas' friends, and remained in the Convention to vote for him on both ballots. It is this speech to which Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, alluded when he said that he could not act with a Convention in which the re-opening of the Slave Trade was advocated:

SPEECH OF MR. GOULDEN.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I come here from the State of Georgia indorsed by that State Convention and by the Convention at Charleston. This ought surely to give me a right to be heard before you; and though I have not joined my fortunes in the State of Georgia either to the House of York or the House of Lancaster, I feel that I have a right here to speak to the great Democratic party of the United States. In seeing the elements of disruption and disorganization which seem to prevail in the midst of this most intelligent assembly, I have felt that the experiment of the capability of man for self-government was about to prove a failure here, and that the genius of liberty was about shrieking to leave the world; but I trust this may be the darkest hour just before the day, and that from these elements of discord, the representatives of the intelligent American people here assembled may be able to devise a plan upon which the great Democratic party of the United States may be united; and that we will add another victory to the many we have already achieved.

DEMOCRATIC INTEGRITY.

I am an advocate for maintaining the integrity of the national Democratic party.

AN EXTREME MAN.

I belong to the extreme South; I am a pro-slavery man in every sense of the word—aye, and an African slave-trade man. [Applause and laughter.]

WHAT SLAVERY HAS DONE.

The institution of Slavery, as I have said elsewhere, has done more to advance the prosperity and intelligence of the white race and of the human race than all else together. I believe it to be founded upon the law of Nature and upon the law of God; I believe it would be a blessing to all races; I believe that liberty would not truly exist in this Western World except by maintaining the integrity of the great national Democratic party. [Applause.] As for this irrepressible conflict party, with their serried ranks now ready to march down upon us, I have no faith in it, because it is founded in anarchy, in everything that is opposed to human progress; while I understand the idea of the great National Democratic party to be non-intervention in its broadest sense. [Applause.]

CANNOT DO MUCH IN GEORGIA.

Now, my Northern friends, I do not know that I can do anything in Georgia to reconcile these matters, but whatever I can do I will. [Applause.]

I say that our friends in Georgia who are crying out for protection to Slavery in the Territories are advocating a mere theory, a mere abstraction, a thing that is not and cannot be; they would do much better if they would demand protection from the General Government, and have a line of police established along the borders of the slave States to catch and hang the thieving Abolitionists who are stealing our niggers. [Laughter and applause.]

That is a means of protection, and why? Because it is practical. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

SLAVE BREEDING.

Here is my own native State of Virginia, the slave trading and slave breeding State of Virginia. [Laughter.]

Delegate from Virginia.—I call the gentleman to order. He casts an imputation upon Virginia by calling her the slave breeding State of Virginia.

Mr. Goulden.—Well, I will say the slave breeding State of Georgia then. I glory in being a slave breeder myself. [Loud laughter.] I will face the music myself, and I have as many negroes as any man from Virginia. As I invited the gentlemen of this Convention at Charleston to visit my plantation, I will say again, that if they will come to see me, I will show them as fine a lot of negroes, and the pure African too, as they can find anywhere; and I will show them as handsome a set of little children there as can be seen, [laughter,] and any quantity of them, too; [renewed laughter,] and I wish that Virginia may be as good a slave trading and slave breeding State as Georgia, and in saying that, I do not mean to be disrespectful to Virginia, but I do not mean to dodge the question at all.

NON-INTERVENTION.

Now, I want no office; I never asked any; I did not ask the State Convention to send me here; but I am here to tell the truth to you all, and this is my idea of non-intervention: I want the State of Virginia, if she has negroes, to have as many as she pleases; if you want Slavery in Massachusetts, I want you to have it; if you want it in Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, in God's name have it. It is your right to have slaves, and just as many or as few as you please. I will never join a party which desires to force slavery anywhere or keep it from any place. [Applause.] I believe that it is regulated by the law of God, of nature's God, and all history proves that to be so. All that I ask is, hands off—leave it to the people of the States and Territories to settle that matter for themselves, under the Constitution of the United State. [Applause.] And now while I am up I want to put my veto upon one thing. I know that I am not going to be applauded in what I say, but seed sown in good time will bring forth fruit, and though you may say now that I am wrong, yet I think I shall live to see the day when the doctrines I advocate to-night will be the doctrines of Massachusetts and of the North, for—

> Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
> The eternal years of God are hers—
> While error, wounded, writhes in pain,
> And dies amid her worshipers!

WANTS THE SLAVE TRADE.

I say I go for non-intervention in the broadest sense of the term. I say that this whole thing should be taken out of the hands of the General Government. I say it is all wrong to be spending two or three millions of dollars annually from our pockets, and sacrificing thousands of lives upon the coast of Africa, in that terrible clime, to prevent our going there to get a few negroes. If it is right for us to go to Virginia and buy a negro and pay $2,000 for him, it is equally right for us to go to Africa, where we can get them for fifty. [Applause and laughter.] Here is the condition we are placed in, and you may as well come to your senses and face the music.

There are 2,000 of our negroes now down at Key West, begging and pleading not to be sent back. If they should be sent back what would be the result? One-half of them would die before they got there, and the other half would be turned upon the coast of Africa—upon the coast of Liberia, among strangers, to be eaten up by cannibals, or be caught and sold again, or die of starvation; and this you call humanity! I say it is piracy; I say that our Government is acting against right and reason in this matter; and if the Southern men had the spunk and spirit to come right up and face the North, I believe the Northern Democracy at least would come to the true doctrine of popular sovereignty and non-intervention. [Applause and laughter.]

Think of it: two thousand of these poor barbarians from Africa caught within the last four weeks, and kept upon the miserable island of Key West, dying there from disease and starvation; and what do not die are to be sent back by our Government at an expense of one or two millions, though they are begging not to be sent back, and landed upon the coast of Africa. It is cruel, inhuman, wrong, and I appeal to the good sense of the American nation against it. Look at John Bull; he has bound us to catch all we can, and we send them back at an expense of twenty-five dollars per head. We send them back, but what does John Bull do when he gets them? He apprentices them out again, and makes slaves of them. That is the hypocritical treaty that you are bound by, and yet I hear no Southern voice, or Northern voice, raised against this aggression upon the law of nature and of nature's God, but I intend to raise my voice against it, humble as it is.

Now, this may be a secondary question before us to night. The great point is harmony and union in the great Democratic party. Let us whip the Black Republicans, let us win the fight, and when we have settled these things, let us act together and all will be right.

The Harvest Begun.

A beginning of the harvest was made the present week in several of the counties in Southern Illinois and Southern Missouri, where the yellow-headed grain bowed a bidding to the reapers. Next week the reaping will become more general, and by Saturday next the farmers in both States will be in the very height and heat of harvest.

The wheat yield is not very large, but it is very good, the grain being unusually full, plump and well developed. Its excellence of quality will go far towards atoning for the deficiency in quantity. The crop of grass will be considerably below the average; but this will be made up by the yield of oats, which promises to be uncommonly bountiful. Corn, everywhere, is flourishing and thrifty; and as the killing of winter wheat induced the farmers to plant extra fields of corn, we confidently anticipate an unprecedented crop of this invaluable grain.—*St. Louis Evening News.*

DOUGLASISM.

Planks in the Platform.

In December, 1858, in a speech at New Orleans, Judge Douglas, fresh from the scene of his contest in Illinois, spoke as follows:

"I, in common with the Democracy of Illinois, accept the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, as an authoritative exposition of the Constitution. Whatever limitations the Constitution, as expounded by the Courts, imposes on the authority of a Territorial Legislature, we cheerfully recognize and respect in conformity with that decision. Slaves are recognized as property, and placed on an equal footing with all other property. Hence, the owner of slaves—the same as the owner of any other species of property—has a right to remove to a Territory, and carry his property with him."

WHAT THE DRED SCOTT CASE DECIDED.

Under this head, the Washington *Constitution*, the central Democratic organ, having the special patronage of the present Democratic Administration, "keeps before the people" the following summary of the points decided in the Dred Scott case:

In the 19th vol. of Howard's Reports, page 395, it is stated that the Supreme Court of the United States decided the Dred Scott case as follows:

1st. "The territory thus acquired is acquired by the people of the United States for their common and equal benefit, through their agent and trustee, the Federal Government. Congress can exercise no power over the rights of persons and property of a citizen in the Territory which is prohibited by the Constitution. The Government and the citizen, whenever the Territory is open to settlement, both enter it with their respective rights defined and limited by the Constitution."

2d. Congress have no right to prohibit the citizens of any particular State or States from taking up their home there, while it permits citizens of other States to do so. Nor has it a right to give privileges to one class of citizens which it refuses to another. The Territory is acquired for their equal and common benefit, and if open to any it must be open to all upon equal and the same terms."

3d. "*Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes as property.*"

4th. "*The Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property, and pledges the Federal Government to* PROTECT IT. And Congress cannot exercise any more authority over property of that description than it may constitutionally exercise over property of any other kind."

5th. "The act of Congress, therefore, prohibiting a citizen of the United States taking with him his slaves when he removes to the Territory in question to reside, is *an exercise of authority over private property which is not warranted by the Constitution*, and the removal of the plaintiff by his owner to that Territory gave him no title to freedom."

6th. "While it remains a Territory Congress may legislate over it within the scope of its constitutional powers in relation to citizens of the United States, and may establish a territorial government, and the form of this local government must be regulated by the discretion of Congress; but with powers not exceeding those which Congress itself by the Constitution is authorized to exercise over citizens of the United States in respect to their rights of persons or rights of property."

The italics above are as we find them in the Democratic organ. Douglas and his followers profess full faith in the doctrines of the Dred Scott decision, and have again and again fully pledged themselves to abide by it, in all its particulars. The *Constitution's* statement of these doctrines, moreover, is quoted word for word from the official record. Any pretense, therefore, of professed Dred Scottites, that they are in favor of giving any power whatever to the people of the Territories to exclude Slavery, is arrant hypocrisy.

WHAT POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY HAS DONE.

[From Mr. Douglas' Speech in the Senate, May 16-7, 1860.]

"But, we are told that the necessary result of this doctrine of non-intervention, which gentlemen, by way of throwing ridicule upon, call squatter sovereignty, is to deprive the South of all participation in what they call the common Territories of the United States. That was the ground on which the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Davis) predicated his opposition to the compromise measures of 1850. He regarded a refusal to repeal the Mexican law as equivalent to the Wilmot Proviso; a refusal to recognize by an act of Congress the right to carry a slave there as equivalent to the Wilmot Proviso; a refusal to deny to a Territorial Legislature the right to exclude slavery as equivalent to an exclusion. He believed at that time that this doctrine did amount to a denial of southern rights; and he told the people of Mississippi so; but they doubted it. Now, let us see how far his predictions and suppositions have been verified. I infer that he told the people so, for as he makes it a charge in his bill of indictment against me, that I am hostile to southern rights, because I gave those votes.

"Now, what has been the result? My views were incorporated into the compromise measures of 1850, and his were rejected. Has the South been excluded from all the territory acquired from Mexico? What says the bill from the House of Representatives now on your table, repealing the *slave code* in New Mexico, established by the people themselves? *It is part of the history of the country that under this doctrine of non-intervention, this doctrine that you delight to call squatter sovereignty, the people of New Mexico have introduced and protected slavery in the whole of that Territory. Under this doctrine, they have converted a tract of free territory into slave territory, more than five times the size of the State of New York. Under this doctrine, slavery has been extended from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, and from the line of the Republic of Mexico, not only up to 36 deg. 30 min., but up to 38 deg.*—GIVING YOU A DEGREE AND A HALF MORE SLAVE TERRITORY THAN YOU EVER CLAIMED. In 1848 and 1849 and 1850, you only asked to have the line of 36 deg. 30 min. The Nashville Convention fixed that as its ultimatum. I offered it in the Senate in August, 1848, and it was adopted here but rejected in the House of Representatives. You asked only up to 36 deg. 30 min, *and non-intervention has given you slave territory up to 38 deg.*, A DEGREE AND A HALF MORE THAN YOU ASKED; and yet you say that this is a sacrifice of Southern rights?

"These are the fruits of this principle which the Senator from Mississippi regards as hostile to the rights of the South. Where did you ever get any other fruits that were more palatable to your taste or more refreshing to your strength? What other inch of free territory has been converted into slave territory on the American continent, since the Revolution, except in New Mexico and Arizona, under the principle of non-intervention affirmed at Charleston? If it be true that this principle of non-intervention has conferred upon you all that immense territory; has protected slavery in that comparatively northern and cold region where you did not expect it to go, cannot you trust the same principle further South when you come to acquire additional territory from Mexico, which was surrounded on nearly every side by free territory? will not the same principle protect you in the northern States of Mexico when they are acquired, since they are now surrounded by slave territory; are several hundred miles further South; have many degrees of greater heat; and have a climate and soil adapted to Southern products? Are you not satisfied with these practical results? Do you desire to appeal from the people of the Territories to the Congress of the United States to settle this question in the Territories? When you distrust the people and appeal to Congress, with both Houses largely against you on this question, what sort of protection will you get? Whenever you ask a slave code from Congress to protect your institutions in a Territory where the people do not want it, you will get that sort of protection which the wolf gives to the lamb; you will get that sort of friendly hug that the grizzly bear gives to the infant. Appealing to an anti slavery Congress to pass laws of protection, with a view of forcing slavery upon an unwilling and hostile people! Sir, of all the mad schemes that ever could be devised by the South, or by the enemies of the South, that which recognizes the right of Congress to touch the institution of slavery either in States or Territories, beyond the single case provided in the Constitution for the rendition of fugitive slaves, is the most fatal."

We have yet to add to the above the new Sedition Law, and various other beauties in the record of the Little Dodger before we complete his political history.

A NEW DOUGLAS DODGE.—At the Douglas demonstration at Indianapolis, on Saturday evening last, the audience after a short time began to tire of the ponderous stupidities of such giants as Gov. Willard, and others of like calibre, when to satisfy the more intellectual cravings of the Douglasites, Father Dauffin was introduced to the audience from the balcony, accompanied by a masked individual, on whose head was a conical fool's cap, some three feet high. Father Dauffin proceeded to address the crowd, introducing the gentleman in the fool's cap as Douglas, occasionally kissing him, in the presence of the assemblage. This part of the entertainment was evidently relished by the audience as a decided improvement on the former exercises of the evening. It was also apparently considered by the more prominent Democrats on the balcony, as a very proper, entertaining and suggestive exhibition for the crowd below.

THE BALL IN MOTION IN EGYPT.—The Shawneetown *Illinoisan* says that the Rev. J. I. Furrow, of Lebanon, delivered a most able, eloquent and argumentative speech in the Court House at Shawneetown, on Saturday evening last. The speech, which occupied several hours, was well received, and at its conclusion the audience gave vent to repeated cheers for Old Abe and Republican principles. Gallatin County gave only 24 votes for Fremont in 1856. It will give more than four times that number for Honest Abraham Lincoln in November.

RATIFICATION AT OSWEGO, N. Y.—The largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever gathered in Oswego, was held on Thursday night last, to ratify the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. Hon. D. C. Littlejohn presided, and noble speeches were made by Mr. Littlejohn, Gen. Bruce, Mr. Mitchell of Syracuse and others. Gov. Seward puts Lincoln's majority in New York at 70,000. Oswego County will furnish 4,000 towards making up the aggregate.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The Republican Delegates of the First Congressional District of Iowa met at Oskaloosa on Wednesday of last week and nominated Hon. Samuel R. Curtis for Congress. The vote stood for Curtis 124; Severs 84; Wilson 221; Sanders 21. The nomination of Col. Curtis is due to a most faithful and industrious Representative. As chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, he showed himself admirably qualified for a useful Representative.

Republican Club at Blue Island.

Agreeably to previous notice, the Republicans of Worth met at the German Theatre, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Republican Club. The meeting being called to order, on motion, Rodney Welch was chosen temporary Chairman and H. H. Massey Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Briesen, it was voted to organize a Republican Club at this place.

A Constitution similar to that of the Young Men's Republican Club of Chicago being adopted, about thirty enrolled their names as members. The following gentlemen were then elected officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT—J. P. Young.
VICE PRESIDENTS—C. D. Robinson, Julius Briesen, Hardin Brayton.
RECORDING SECRETARY AND TREASURER—H. H. Massey.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES—Rodney Welch, Julius Briesen.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—F. Demicke, Charles Elfeldt, Benj. Sanders.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. C. D. Robinson, J. P. Young and J. Briesen, being appointed to prepare resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the office of President and Hannibal Hamlin for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the declaration of principles as embodied in the platform of the Chicago Convention, as being both just and patriotic.

Resolved, That we declare our determination to exert ourselves in this campaign to the utmost of our power; and cordially invite the co-operation of all our citizens, natural and adopted, to unite with us and assist to swell our majority to exceed that given to the nominee of the first Republican Convention.

Mr. C. D. Robinson having tendered to the Club the use of his spacious new hall, which has been christened "Lincoln Hall," it was voted to hold the next meeting there.

It was also voted that the proceedings of the Club be published in the Republican papers of Chicago.

RODNEY WELCH,
JULIUS BRIESEN,
Corresponding Secretaries.

Wet Clover Fatal to Cattle.

ONEIDA, Ill., June 26, 1860.

Editors of Press and Tribune:

I saw in your issue of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE of June 21, an account of cattle being killed by eating wet clover. Two of my cows were affected in this manner this Spring. I saved them in the following manner: Pour one pint of boiling water on one gill of salt, and a table spoonful of ground black pepper. As soon as it is cool, pour it down the animal's throat from a junk bottle. It may be cooled by placing the bottle in cold water. It should be given as soon as possible, as they sometimes die very soon after eating. The cattle should have moderate exercise. Mine were nearly gone when discovered, but the above relieved them in a few minutes.

CHARLES ST. CLAIRE.

Baltimore Sick of the Row.

[From the Baltimore Patriot, Saturday.]

The scenes that have been enacted in our midst since Monday last—the daily scuffles and nightly broils—the quarrels, dissensions and fights—the drunkenness, gambling, profanity and other disreputable conduct, which has been visible for the past week—must, we think, lead all men to rejoice that the end is near.

The peace of the city has been disturbed only by those non-residents, who were sent here to produce harmony and peace. Men occupying high positions, members of Congress, have been arrested for open breaches of the peace and public decorum. Street fights have occurred almost every day. Pistols have been exhibited, dirk-knives used, and in and around the drinking shops and gambling rooms, excited knots of men, "clubs," have gathered in angry discussion, which has generally led to a knock-down, and drag-out by the police.

Citizens throughout the country do not see, but the citizens of Baltimore have seen to their hearts' content, or, perhaps it would be better to say, to the stomach's disgust, the kind of men, who, through the machinery of Conventions, have ruled the fortunes of this Republic.

It may be supposed and on very good grounds that we contemplate the near prospect of the dissolution and dispersion of such a Convention and such a party with feelings of pleasure. We really think that no greater fortune could befal the country than the final disruption and scattering of the Democractic Conspiracy.

The News at Springfield.

The news of the nomination of Breckenridge, had not reached Springfield on Monday morning. In default of that important item the Squatterites got up a jollification, on Saturday Evening, which is thus described by the *Journal*:

The news of the nomination of Mr. Douglas by the mass-meeting in Baltimore, reached this city about three o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday. For a long time there was no evidence of gratification except among the Republicans who hailed the candidate of the "bob tail" convention with especial delight. The Douglas worshipers of our city finally raised their spirits to the noisy point, and attempted a formal demonstration in the evening. It was however more like a funeral occasion than anything else. A large bell was put upon a dray and wheeled about the streets tolling mournfully the while. A few guns were subsequently fired in the vicinity of the cemetery. The funeral oration was pronounced by B. S. Edwards on the Court House steps, after which the benediction was offered by Ben Bond. A band of music followed by a crowd of twenty-five noisy boys, then marched through the streets to the residence of ex-Governor Matteson (which was brilliantly illuminated,) where they gave several cheers, and Ben Bond repeated his piece. The rockets and turpentine balls exhibited on the square by the boys, were enjoyed by a large crowd, irrespective of party, and when this show was over the crowd retired to their homes. We have no desire to dwarf its proportions, however, (which would, indeed, be difficult, on account of its limited character,) but are willing to let our Douglas friends enjoy themselves, without molestation, as much as they can—satisfied, as we are, that there will be no fun for them after the election.

Neapolitan Atrocities.

A terrific revelation of Neapolitan atrocities in Sicily, in 1848, has been published by a Rev. Mr. Bridges, an eye-witness. He penetrated among the foremost of the mob into a fœtid underground den, where heaps of bodies of the tortured dead lay piled and chained in every shape of horror. Two human bodies, in writhing attitudes, were hanging crucified on the wall of one chamber. This charnal grotto was under a police office, or *palace*, in Palermo, and the entrance was concealed by a huge bookcase. Blood stained stones, rusty spikes, rotting bodies, bundles of rotting rags, limbs, filth, skeletons on stone shelves which had served as their beds when living, naked bodies, black and puffy, filled with maggots—these are some of the features of this description, only to be equaled by Wingrove Cooke's account of the prison and execution-place in Canton into which he penetrated. I have just been reading the account given by my friend Major Leveson of the den or lair of a "man-eater" (tiger) at Mulkapoor, in the Deccan. This animal had carried off upwards of one hundred human beings, and the Major made out the remains of twenty-three victims, of both sexes, in one spot. He called it a fearfully sickening sight, but it is not to be compared to the work of those human tigers who crucified their prey under the Police Palace at Palermo. The Major has taken his departure to join Garibaldi. His eye is as true and his hand as steady as when, alone and unaided, he sought out the "man-eater," and killed the brute, mangy with his rich living, in the centre of his own jungle fastness. Who knows but that his unerring aim will revenge other human victims yet, but this time upon human destroyers?—*London Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Where is the Douglas Platform?

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

So far as yet appears from the official proceedings published of the Baltimore Douglasite Convention that body adopted no platform of principles. The Seceders' Convention adopted one—and it was both a long and a strong one—being nothing less than the Majority Report of the Platform Committee, rejected at Charleston. But did the Douglasites adopt any? Can anybody tell? If so, did it contain "the great principle of popular sovereignty?" If so, will Senator Fitzpatrick eat his own record, and stand upon it, in the contingent hope of a dissolving view of the Vice Presidency?

Wouldn't it be rather funny if the Douglasites adjourned without adopting a platform? Though what difference it makes, we can't see, since it was not principles, but THE MAN they wanted. Perhaps their platform can be best expressed in seven letters:

D—O—U—G—L—A—S.

Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

The Rock Island is another road greatly improved in its circumstances. This company postponed dividends for two or three years, for the purpose of entirely relieving itself of its floating debt, and of placing its road in good working condition. When the last dividend was paid, the company had not a dollar of floating debt, but a balance on hand for a contingency. The connections of this company are daily becoming more and more valuable. The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad will in the present season reach the heart of Iowa. The Illinois River and Peoria and Hannibal Railroad are rapidly extending the line of the Chicago and Rock Island to the central and southwestern portions of the State. There is every reason, therefore, to expect a very large increase in the earnings of this road over those for several years past. It has a very small bonded debt and can, for the future, apply the greater part of its earnings to dividends.—*Am. Railroad Journal.*

Destructive Tornado in Pennsylvania.

The Lancaster *Express* of the 20th and 21st inst. contains very full details of a violent hailstorm and tornado which swept over that vicinity on Tuesday afternoon last, about 5 o'clock, coming from the northeast. At Silver Springs the hail covered the ground to the depth of several inches, beating down the wheat, rye and oats crops, and doing much injury to the corn and tobacco. At Martinsville the damage was much greater. The crops were greatly injured, and the creeks were swollen higher than ever before known. One farmer had fifteen tons of dried hay swept away. At Safe Harbor the ravages were still more serious; and upon the islands of the Susquehanna the crops were completely ruined. The loss on the islands alone amounts to at least $1,200. Many cattle were killed, but no persons lost their lives, although several had narrow escapes.

SALE OF RAILROADS.—Yesterday Governor Ramsey, disregarding the injunction on himself and auctioneer, sold the Minnesota and Pacific and Transit Railroads, which were bought in for the State at $1,000 each. We suppose the validity of the transaction will be tested in the Supreme Court.—*St. Paul Times, 23d.*

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE IN INDIANA.—The Indianapolis *Journal* says that Breckinridge and Lane will receive a large number of votes in Indiana, and will give the State to Lincoln and Hamlin by at least 40,000. The *Journal* thinks the State good for 5,000 to 10,000 majority for Lincoln without a divided Democracy.

Injunction Granted.

A letter from St. Paul, received this morning, informs us that the application before Judge Palmer, of Ramsey county, in behalf of the Transit Railroad Company, for a writ of injunction to restrain Gov. Ramsey from selling the road, was successful, and that the writ had been granted. The sale was advertised to take place on the 2nd of June.—*Winona (Minn.) Republican.*

Change in the Falls of St. Anthony.

This celebrated natural curiosity of the Upper Mississippi has undergone a great change within a few years. Four or five years ago, the St. Anthony *Express* says, the Falls extended on a slight curve from Rogers, Stimpson & Kent's (now Farnham's) saw mill, to a point about midway between the old "Government Mill" and where the Falls now are, upon the Minneapolis side. Huge and mighty jams of logs then protected them in a great measure from the ravages of the water, but the tremendous flood of a year ago this spring swept these away and the rock began to break off more and more with greater rapidity than had ever been before known by the oldest settlers.

In the middle of the river the Falls must have receded nearly or quite 250 feet during the spring of 1859, and, this spring, it is our opinion they have gone back nearly 150 feet further. The head of Godfrey's Island, near the St. Anthony side, where stood a single mill, partly upon the Island, and partly upon the brink of the Falls, until the spring of 1859, is now full 150 feet below the plunge of the cataract. Turning the large body of water by the dams upon the St. Anthony and Minneapolis side into the middle of the river, has greatly accelerated the backward movement of these Falls, and in a few years cannot fail to destroy them entirely, leaving nothing but a long reach of rolling, tumbling rapids behind.

A SOUTHERN PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.—Could position be better described or picture more faithfully drawn, than the Charleston *Mercury* does the Democracy of the free States, in a recent discussion of the National Convention, and its reassembling:

"These delegates from the North, after six weeks of reflection, will probably understand that they cannot be generals, but *only auxiliaries of almost no account*. We believe alike in the ambition and the good sense of the delegates of the North. They cannot disguise the fact that if they desire federal favor they can only obtain it by Southern intervention. *A citizen of Boston can only be Collector of the Port on the condition of assisting the Democracy of the South* against the common enemy. A citizen of New York or Cincinnati cannot be Postmaster, Judge of a United States Court, or Marshal, without embracing entirely and unreservedly the cause of the South, and acting in concert with the South, in the approaching campaign; for those citizens can get nothing from their respective States."

GONE UP.—We learn from what we deem good authority, that the claim of Selah Chamberlain to a $600,000 mortgage on the La Crosse road, has been decided against him, so that he not only loses this amount, but is made liable for all the receipts of the road during the past three years. This is a heavy load to bear, and one under which no man can stand, not even Mr. Chamberlain. We hardly think he will be able to build our road now, so that there must be a new deal. Whose hand is in next?—*St Paul Times, 23d.*

PERFECTLY IN KEEPING.—A telegram was read from the steps of the *News* office, to a crowd of Douglas men there assembled, stating that while Mr. Buchanan stood talking with some members of his Cabinet on that afternoon he was struck down with paralysis in his left side, and was borne helpless to his room, where no one but Miss Lane and his physicians were allowed to see him, and doubts were entertained of his recovery. At this a shout of exultation rung out upon the night air from the Douglas worshipers there assembled.—*Mil. Democrat.*

LEAVING THE ROTTEN SHIP.—The Pepin *County Press*, published at North Pepin, Wis., has abandoned Douglas and his sinking fortunes, and joined the Republican phalanx. The editor, U. B. Shaver, says he has "been a member of the Democratic party during the last ten years—ever since he gave his first vote;" but its downward course on the slavery question, compels him to seek association with principles more in consonance with truth and justice.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL NOMINATION.—Murray McConnel, known as the "Old Wheel Horse," has been put in nomination for Senator by the Democrats of the Morgan District. The Jacksonville *Journal* says the Democracy have shown great kindness to the Republicans by nominating Mac, and thinks he is the easiest man to beat in the District.

A CARICATURE.—The Alton *Courier* parades in its columns a cut which it calls a likeness of LINCOLN. It is a gross caricature; and we would respectfully advise Mr. Rounds of this city to break the mould that made it.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—
WE WILL EXHIBIT
ON
Wednesday, June 20th,
AN
AUCTION PURCHASE
OF
OVER 1,000 PIECES FINE FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
For One Shilling per Yard.
500 PIECES CHOICE FRENCH ORGANDIES—Chintz Colors,
For One Shilling and Sixpence.
RICH DOUBLE SKIRT ROBES,
For Two Dollars.
EXTRA RICH FIVE, SEVEN & NINE FLOUNCED ROBES,
For Four and Five Dollars.
CHOICE BAREGE DE LAINES,
For Ten Cents and One Shilling.
NEW PLAID SILKS,
For Fifty Cents.
TEN SHILLING SILKS
For Six Shillings.
RICH YARD WIDE BROCADE SILKS, choice styles,
For Twelve Shillings.
SUPERB DOUBLE SKIRT SILK ROBES
For Twenty Dollars.
☞ This is the cheapest lot of goods ever offered in this city, having been bought for less than ONE HALF the manufacturing cost and comprises many New, Choice and Seasonable Goods.

Look Out for Extraordinary Bargains!
We will also exhibit, at same time, the LATEST NOVELTIES, just received,
IN SILK LACE AND CLOTH
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
AND MANTILLAS,
PARASOLS, LACES,
AND EMBROIDERIES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
&c. &c. &c.
W. M. ROSS & CO.
167 & 169.......LAKE STREET.......167 & 169
my6c88-tjy1'60

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
ALEXANDER'S KIDS,
Just received at A. GRAVES',
je6'60 78 Lake street.

WE ARE JUST OPENING AN
Elegant assortment of
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
And a charming little lot of FANS—a few very NOVEL FANS. Please call and look at these goods before they are all gone. A. GRAVES,
je6'60 78 Lake street.

CLOSING OUT SALE
CONTINUED.
T. B. CARTER,
Will offer, REGARDLESS OF COST,
His entire stock of
Dress & Fancy Goods
☞ GREAT BARGAINS may be had by an early selection from this finely assorted stock.
136 - - LAKE STREET. - - - 136

DOUGLAS DOCUMENTS.
SHEAHAN'S LIFE OF DOUGLAS,
Price, $1.00.
CAMPAIGN LIFE OF DOUGLAS,
Price, 25c.
Douglas' Song Books,
Douglas Letter Paper with Medallion Likeness.
Douglas Envelopes with Medallion Likeness.
Portraits of Stephen A. Douglas.
ALL SIZES AND PRICES.
For Sale Wholesale and Retail
By W. B. KEEN, Bookseller,
148 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

THERMOMETERS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Mantel Thermometers,
REAL BRONZE,
Mantel Thermometers,
OF FINE GILT.
FANCY THERMOMETERS,
TRAVELING THERMOMETERS,
DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
THERMOMETERS of every description at
J. H. REED & CO'S,
Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 & 146 Lake street,
Dealers in Fine Toilet Goods, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
Gauze Merino Flannels.
Our assortment of these goods is unsurpassed, and we [illegible]
je6'60 A. GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

RICININE AND CASTORINE.
These beautiful preparations are becoming deservedly popular [illegible]
Tonics and Dressings for the Hair.
Put up in bottles at 50 cents each by
GALE BROTHERS, Pharmaceutists,
And dealers in Imported and Domestic Perfumery, [illegible] 202 Randolph street.

BARNUM'S GREAT
VARIETY STORE
Re-opened at 138 Lake street,
With an entire NEW STOCK of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WILLOW WARE,
FISHING TACKLE,
Worsteds of all kinds, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROTHERS.
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CHARLES TOBEY & BRO.,
72 & 74
STATE STREET,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room,
Mahogany, Black Walnut and Rosewood
FURNITURE,
Looking Glasses,
MATTRESSES, BEDDING.
HOWE'S PATENT
Eliptic Spring Bed,
The best ever offered to the Public.
We would invite the attention of the Trade to a large variety of COMMON FURNITURE.
CHAS. TOBEY & BRO.,
72 & 74 . . . State Street. . . . . 72 & 74
CORNER RANDOLPH.
☞ This Store, located at the terminus of the three principal Horse Railroads, is one of the most accessible points in the city.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Retiring from the Trade!
We shall offer our
ENTIRE STOCK
—OF—
RICH FANCY AND MOURN'G SILKS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
As they Must be Sold.
150...........LAKE STREET...........150
A. G. DOWNS & CO.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
Paper Hangings
AND
WINDOW SHADES
AT LESS THAN COST,
At the great Closing Out Sale at
E. G. L. FAXON'S,
70...........LAKE STREET...........70
Four doors from State.
mh3b720-6m G. M. WASHBURNE, Assignee.

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
Pearl Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, Silvered, Painted, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandall Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Linen.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandall Wood, Com. Straight, Round and Broad Stick.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Palm Leaf, Plain Palm Leaf, Trimed, all Styles.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to $25.00.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST

Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Wire Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!
—AT—
121 LAKE STREET.
The subscribers would inform the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that they have a very large and superb stock of
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Doeskins and Vestings,
Of the latest styles, which they will make up in the most approved manner, and warrant to give satisfaction. We have, also, a superior lot of
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Of the very best and latest styles. Also,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Of every description, all of which we will offer to the public cheap, and solicit a share of their patronage. Call and examine at
SMITH & PRINDLE'S,
121.......Lake Street.......121
je-11 c431-1m

BURWELL & WYANT—
Dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
DEARBORN STREET,
No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago,
Are now in receipt of a very Choice Selection
SPRING STYLES AND NOVELTIES,
In Their Line,
Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to and give Satisfaction.
AGENTS FOR THE
Golden Hill Shirts'
mh31-b961-3m

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!
☞ 1860 ☜
NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
BOYS CLOTHING AT Putnam's.
NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys, GO TO THE
EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
116 . . Randolph Street . . 116
ap4b091 4m

J. & A. HERZOG,
No. 65 Lake Street, Chicago.
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
We would respectfully announce to our old friends and patrons that we are in receipt of a large and full assortment of Hats and Caps of various Summer styles.
Parties wishing to prepare their Furs during the summer months, will do well to give them into our charge.
"Wide-Awake" Uniforms, and Military Caps on hand and made to order.
Mr. Spears will be happy to see his old friends and customers, and wait upon them with pleasure. je19 60-1y

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
NO. 33...........LAKE STREET...........NO. 33
CHICAGO, ILL.
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,
In all the States without exception.
☞ After the 15th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 33 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue.
my8-ly-c123 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

VOLK'S STATUETTE
—OF—
DOUGLAS,
(Patented February 14th, 1860,) and
BUSTS OF LINCOLN,
(Patented June 12th, 1860.)
[illegible]

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
205 South Water street, cor. Wells.

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS!
At $23.75 per Hundred.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 & 116...........LAKE STREET...........112, 114 & 116
my27'60-ly

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles ever to be found at the DURYEE & FAIRBANKS Manufacturing Company's Western Depot
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand,
HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.
☞ The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates and all will do well to call at 183 South Water st., Chicago, Illinois.

BACON'S
BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,
Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,
Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts [illegible] inches in diameter, and
Covert's Permutation Bank Lock
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We Invite Bankers to Examine our Safes.
Wilders Fire Proof
SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water street.

SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
191 SOUTH WATER STREET, 191
Have now in store a very large stock of
GROCERIES;
which we offer to Purchasers at a very
SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST!!
OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF:
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
And all other Articles
USUALLY KEPT IN A GROCERY STORE.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE
GROCERIES
Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices.
SMITH, POLLARD & CO.
my16c840-3m 191 South Water street.

CARPETS! CARPETS!
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 and 137 Lake Street,
(UP STAIRS,)
HOLLISTER & WILKINS
Offer for sale the largest and best assortment in the North-West, of
Medallion, Three-Ply,
Wilton, Ingrain,
Velvet, Body Brussels,
Tapestry, Tapestry Ingrain,
Brussels, Stair,
and other
CARPETINGS!
RUGS, MATS,
MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS.
CURTAIN GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES, & TRIMMINGS.
SHEETINGS, TOWELS,
PILLOW CASINGS, TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, QUILTS,
MATTRESSES, BLANKETS,
LOUNGES, PILLOWS,
And every description of
HOUSE FURNISHING
AND
UPHOLSTERING GOODS.
Prime Live Geese Feathers.
ETC., ETC., ETC.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 and 137 Lake Street, Chicago.
ap4b986 3m

TAKE NOTICE!
Fourth of July!
CORPORATIONS, COMMITTEES, PROPRIETORS OF GARDENS, & WHOLESALE BUYERS,
Can select from the largest stock of
FIRE WORKS!
In the city, embracing everything in the pyrotechnic art, at
PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE,
KINGSBURY BLOCK,
No. 111 Randolph Street.
☞ Sole Agency of the BLACK ROCK FIRE WORKS COMPANY. Price List sent when required.

177 - RANDOLPH ST. - 177
THIRD STORE EAST OF BRIGGS HOUSE.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, [illegible] and Terra Cotta Vases.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Hotel keepers and others. JOHN BANKS,
my16-ly Wholesale and Retail Dealer, No. 177 Randolph street.

REMOVAL.
The India Rubber Store is
115...........RANDOLPH STREET...........115
Kingsbury Block.
REMOVAL!
The great store for Belting, Packing and Hose, is
115...........Randolph Street...........115
REMOVAL!
JOHN B. IDESON & CO. have removed to 115 Randolph street, (Kingsbury Block.)
REMOVAL!
The only store in the city for all kinds of Rubber Goods. Pike's Peak Traders will now find their outfits at Kingsbury Block,
115...........Randolph Street...........115
my16c476-1m

FOR IRONING DAY
THIS WARM WEATHER
Van Schaack
Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great variety of Stoves, Furnaces, and Heaters.
CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons,
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole.
LAUNDRY STOVES, for 17 Irons,
TAILOR'S HEATERS, for 3 and 6 Irons.
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnace.
Cheap, Convenient, Valuable.
Bakes, Broils, Roasts and Heats Flat Irons perfectly.
☞ General Dealers in Housekeeping Articles.
47...........STATE STREET...........47
ja30c48 3m

HAIR NETTS,
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
TRAVELING BASKETS,
Hosiery of all Kinds,
Knitting Cotton and Cotton Warp, Chenile Canvass, &c. Serpentine Braids and Crochet, and Small Wares,
AT SUTTON & BARKER'S,
(Late R. Dutch.)
41...........LASALLE STREET...........41
my14-c670-3m Opp. Hoffman & Gelpcke's Bank.

WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS.
J. A. SMITH & CO.
No. 118 Lake Street,
Continue to furnish the WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS complete, and of the very best quality, [illegible]

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1860.
[illegible]
VAN SCHAACK'S,
47 . . . State Street . . . 47
☞ General Dealers in Housekeeping Articles.

Special Notices.
☞ Beware of the volcanic [illegible]
DR. CHILTON, Chemist to the Croton Board [illegible]
THIS MATCHLESS DYE [illegible]
JOHN D. PARK [illegible]
☞ Dead Shot for Bed Bugs.—[illegible]
THE LIGHTNING FLY KILLER. [illegible]
L. L. DUTCHER & SON, St. Albans, Vt. [illegible]
☞ Health and Pure Blood are [illegible]
MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS [illegible]
☞ Soothing and Bracing.—[illegible]
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS [illegible]
☞ Meyers' Miraculous Vermin [illegible]
☞ Bourbon Whisky Bitters [illegible]
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors [illegible]
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent [illegible]
☞ Morals, vs. Brandreth's Pills [illegible]
B. BRANDRETH, M. [illegible]
☞ Those who are Curious [illegible]
☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the [illegible]
☞ Congress Water.—Much sp[illegible]
CONGRESS C. W. WATER.
CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Sp[illegible]
"BOKER'S BITTERS [illegible]
L. FUNKE, JR. [illegible]
Medicines, &c.
THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative [illegible]
H. KNAPP, M. [illegible] FORMERLY OF NEW YORK. [illegible]
REMOVAL.—The United [illegible]
200 TONS PIG IRON— [illegible]
THOMAS S. DICKERSON [illegible] METAL WAREHOUSE [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Beware of the volcanic dyes that dye the hair, poison the blood, and damage the color of the skin. DR. CHILTON, Chemist to the Croton Board, the head of his profession, HAS ANALYZED CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, and declares that THIS MATCHLESS DYE contains no particle of deleterious matter. Hair of any obnoxious color is INSTANTLY CHANGED to black or any shade of brown. Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. jel5-1m

☞ Dead Shot for Bed Bugs.—The strongest most reliable exterminator in use. Faithfully applied, it remains one year a trap ready set for these noxious tormentors of our nightly rest.
THE LIGHTNING FLY KILLER. Destroys Flies instantly. Every sheet will kill a quart. Commence early and the house may be kept clear of flies all summer. Both articles for sale by the Druggists everywhere. Send for a sample sheet.
L. L. DUTCHER & SON, St. Albans, Vt., Proprietors. jel5d97-1m
☞ Sold by all good druggists.

☞ Health and Pure Blood are Inseparable. Consider that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb will so thoroughly seek out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases, Pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.
These Pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so tried with their constitutions that they think medicine cannot help them; let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to these MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS were deemed fabulous. The public has been so often deceived that they could not believe these simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet these undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine. Sold by all medicine dealers. jel3-1m

☞ Soothing and Bracing.—There is no preparation in existence which has such a series of nervous excitement as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Although the fame of this renowned invigorant rests mainly on its astonishing cures of Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, and intestinal disorders, it is equally efficacious in nervous complaints. Thousands of ladies resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility and all peculiar disturbances and derangements to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and lightens the depressed mental powers as well as strengthens the body, and its use has never followed (as is the case where ordinary tonics are administered,) by any unpleasant reaction. jel5 d&w1w

☞ Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, the oldest and best remedy for Exterminating RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS and GARDEN INSECTS.
☞ Principal Depot 612 Broadway, New York.
Sold by druggists everywhere. my23d410-3m

☞ Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
B. S. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-d&w1y

☞ Morals, vs. Brandreth's Pills.—Headache's are nature's warnings, and have their origin in imperfect digestion, produces gases which ascend to the brain, causing expansion of the covering of the brain, and varying in intensity according to the habits of the individual. One or two brisk doses of Brandreth's Pills will cure; and when they are swallowed all danger of apoplexy is passed. The pain and dizziness will vanish after the first sleep. Do not let any time be lost. The consequences of irregularities are thus cured, and the body and mind are better able thereafter to withstand temptations. Brandreth's Pills will yet be appreciated by moralists.
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
☞ Sold by GEO. E. STANTON, Gen'l Western Agent, 28 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. jel9d&wlm

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which [illegible] (manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these various productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mh16-d3-6m

☞ Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga Water," which many persons suppose to be the real article of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.
CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Springs.
Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros. & E. Reed & Co.; Penton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co. of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase GENUINE Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE. my1c571-4m

"BOKER'S BITTERS." For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and unrivaled—NOTWITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of medical Faculties in Europe, they have also been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," and it is confident felt that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits.
For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent.
L. FUNKE, JR., my11-c811-3m No. 91 Front street, New York.

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 10, 1858.
Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect. The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statement. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of considerable influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure and profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. no

H. KNAPP, M. D. FORMERLY OF NEW YORK. Can be consulted, either personally or by letter, in regard to all diseases, which he treats with unprecedented success, on a new system. He cures Chronic Cases of Disease, which have been pronounced incurable by the medical faculty generally, such as Nervous and Neuralgic Affections, Diseases of Women. All Forms of Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Skin Diseases, Cancerous and Tubercular Affections, including Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Epilepsy, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, the Diseases of Children, &c. He has had an extensive practice and wonderful success in the treatment of *CANCERS*, which he cures without the knife.
Remember, the Doctor does not promise to cure all stages of Disease. While ALL DISEASES ARE CURABLE, it takes time, and all STAGES are not. Your case may be curable this week, but next—to-day, not to-morrow—[illegible] the danger of delay.
☞ Consultation free. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. OFFICE 178 SO. CLARK STREET, Cor. Clark and Monroe-sts., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.—The United States Express Company have this day removed their office from No. [illegible] street to the 102 Lake and 29 South Clark streets, having a Lake and Clark street entrance. [illegible] H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

200 TONS PIG IRON—FIRST QUALITY. Apply to THOMAS S. DICKERSON, METAL WAREHOUSE, [illegible] Wabash Avenue. [illegible] Rush's Iron Building.

Business Cards.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 80 - Dearborn Street. - 80. Geo. Payson ... Wm. C. Reynolds. Chicago, Illinois.
References: Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres. Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; [illegible] Stephenson, Esq., Edward [illegible], New York; Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. jel5'60-1y

HENRY A. KAUFFMAN, DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, And County Constable, Office, No. 38 South Clark street, (up-stairs,) CHICAGO, ILL.
☞ Collections promptly attended to. my15'60-1y

S. K. DOW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office No. 1, Methodist Block, Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois. my7'60-1y

MELVILLE W. FULLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, No. 1 Methodist Block, Southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

STARK & ISHAM, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 4—80 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. JAS. L. STARK, JR. ... ap20c127-3m ... EDW. S. ISHAM.

STILES & DEAN, COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Room No. 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
S. & D. will attend to all business pertaining to their profession, in the several Courts of the City and County. THEY REFER to Doggett, Bassett & Hills, M. D. Gilman & Co., Joseph B. Doggett, Esq., Savage, Keith & Co., Jas. Larned, Esq., Hodges & Co., J. M. Marshall, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; Hon. A. Underwood, Wells River, Vt.; Voss Brothers, New Orleans, La.; Nathaniel Harris, Esq., Pres. Atlantic Bank, Boston, Mass.; Henry D. Bassett, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Fishers & Chapin, do.; Potter, Nute, White & Bayley, do.; Wm. Reed Dean, Esq., do. S. B. STILES. [ap16'60-1y] WM. ROSCOE DEANE.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 168 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27,'60-1y

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 130 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill. JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED. [de28 '59-1y]

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 75 Chestnut, North Side, Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union. References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross. FREDERICK SPIES. [jel-1y-v185] CALVIN C. BURT.

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN AT 10 per Cent. for Five Years. ☞ Short Paper Discounted. B. F. DOWNING & CO., del9 34 and 36 Exchange Bank Building, Clark st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL Estate in Chicago or well improved Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties in sums of not less than one thousand dollars for five years at ten per cent per annum. HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, ja20-c811-1m Bankers, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN in sums of from $500 to $1,500 on Real Estate in this city, or on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, jel9d514-1m No. 80 Dearborn st.—Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE, & Co., my26-c412-3m 121 Lake street, Chicago; Room No. 8.

MONEY LOANED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, AT THE Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., NO. 63 CLARK STREET. Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. ☞ City Scrip wanted. my29c456-3m

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, And all other Countries in Europe. The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1 and upwards. Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates. Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets. Business paper discounted. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., British Consulate, ap16c111 6m Custom House Building, 13 S. Lasalle st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO ERNST PRUSSING, DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, *Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.* NO. 6 ... LARMON BLOCK ... NO. 6. no14-1y N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ja7-1y

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York. Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders. ap18 1y c955 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

For Pike's Peak.

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS. Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. ap17 GEO. T. ABBEY, 126 Lake street.

FOR THE GOLD MINES. CHAS. A. EATON, Agent, [SUCCESSOR TO D. EATON & CO.,] SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 84 Lake st.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,— DENTISTS, 8 ... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO ... 8. Post Office Box 3839. J. C. FULLER ... [oc5-a407-1y] ... WM. ALBAUGH.

W. W. ALLPORT, DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 23 Washington street. oc5 b53-1y

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO. WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF JONES & WHITE, (S. R. BINGHAM, MANAGER,) 102 . . Randolph Street . . 102. Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled *PORCELAIN TEETH*, (awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe.) Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash. ap4b167 6m

Sewing Machines.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT Lock-Stitch family *SEWING MACHINES!* $35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35. The only one taking this stitch sold for less than $60. In form, general appearance, stitch, (alike on both sides,) size, capacity, speed, stillness, ease of motion, and manner of forming the stitch, it is very much like and *Warranted* to do as much and as well as the celebrated WHEELER & WILLSON $125 MACHINE. We also have the METROPOLITAN Double lock tight fast GROVER & BAKER stitch $25 family Sewing Machine—warranted superior to any $30 machine, or money refunded. We will send either or both of these machines, at agents prices, to any party engaged in the sale of sewing machines, and refund the money at the end of thirty days if they are not satisfied. Agents wanted. Call at 102 Lake street, or address LEWIS CORNELL, je14-'60c561-1yr Box 3651, Chicago, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES, $35, $35, $35 ... $40, $40, $40. L. CORNELL & CO'S Late Improved *DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT FAST STITCH.* WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $125 Machines; are large, 5x4 inches under the arm, set out in the table, under feed straight needle, sew from common spools, from 4 to 800 stitches to the inch. RUN VERY EASY and ALMOST NOISELESS, and will STITCH, HEM, FELL, TUCK, GATHER, QUILT and EMBROIDER. They have REPEATEDLY taken the HIGHEST PREMIUMS. Out of over 4,000 already in constant use, we have had no occasion to go out and put one in order. They work successfully on everything—from the finest Muslins to heavy Cloths. The two machines differ only in the length of arm, and are easily learned from the full printed instructions. Samples of Sewing, Circulars and Cuts sent on receipt of stamp. We are sole agents here for the UNIVERSAL HEMMER and GUAGE, adjustable to all thicknesses of cloth and all widths of hem, will hem over seams and fold and can easily be attached to any Sewing Machine. Price $3. Large Discounts to the Trade, Agents, and Clergy. ☞ Agents wanted everywhere. Come and see us at 133 Lake street, or address L. CORNELL & CO., jel Post Office Box 3082, Chicago, Illinois.

100,000 HAM SACKS— For sale by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, Agents, For CRANE & FAY, Boston. Letters D, E, F, G and H, holding Hams weighing from eight to twenty pounds. Cloth of Yellow and Orange Tints, neatly printed to order. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, ap1-'60-1y No. 270 South Water street.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce that on and after this date they are prepared to [illegible] ... Prairie Road running northwest from the intersection of North Clark and Wells streets through Bowmanville ... the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad to Chittenden Station. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, No. 88 Clark street. [illegible]

LAKE STREET MILLS—ON West Lake and Desplaines streets, Chicago, Illinois. Our superior brands of Flour, Meal and Feed—wholesale or retail at the lowest rates. Goods warranted and delivered in the city free of charge. my10 STEVENS & NORRIS.

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.	Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.	
6.40 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.	8.30 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.	
9.45 A. M.	6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.	
9.45 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.	
9.15 A. M.	5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	
6.35 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
6.35 P. M.	9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.15 A. M.	5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
5.30 P. M. Joliet Accommodation.	
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.	
9.00 A. M.	6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.	7.20 P. M.
4.00 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.	
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.	
9.45 A. M.	5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
3.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.	12.55 M.
MILWAUKEE.	
9.45 A. M.	1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.	

☞ *Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.*

SONG FOR PRAIRIE LAND.

BY J. CLEMENT.

Again, ye friends of Freedom, rally;
Arm, arm to vindicate her cause;
Then forth to battle bravely sally,
Nor fail to win the world's applause.
The tyrants who, with slanders daring,
Would blight with slaves our Prairie Land,
Prepare to meet, and hand to hand,
Contest the ground with fearless bearing.
Free winds the prairies kiss;
Freemen here happy toil;
And evermore our watchword be,
"For ever free this soil!"

Yes, Freedom's broad and beauteous banner,
Which called our fathers forth to arms,
Must wave o'er every grass savanna,
Where Nature spreads her matchless charms,
Since, Democrats, obedient ever
To Tyranny, at his behest
Would stain these "Gardens of the West"
With blood of bondmen—mad endeavor!
Ye friends of Justice, arm!
And firm, unflinching stand!
Then Freedom's flag shall ever wave
O'er all this Prairie Land.

A CAMPAIGN SONG.

Take down the harp of last campaign,
In Freedom's name that rung;
And to a new and joyous strain,
Let every chord be strung.
We waked its music long ago
For good old "Tippecanoe,"
And later did its numbers flow—
"Fremont and Dayton" too.

When foul corruption's minions stalk
Unblushing through the land;
And influence and money walk,
As shameless, hand in hand;
When might is right, and honest men
Are pointed out with scorn,
Methinks the proper time is then
To sound the rallying horn.

Rouse ye, then, in whose pulses boil
The daring and the vow;
The artist from his shop of toil,
The farmer from his plow;
The landed and the landless man,
Who will not fawn to power;
Stand up! act nobly! for ye can
Make this the crisis hour.

Fling out your banners for the fight!
And blazoned be thereon
"Lincoln and Hamlin for the right!"
And fortune shall be won.
Firm be your hearts and strong your blows,
Until the triumph come;
Rest the staunch patriot only knows
When victory bids him home.

STOCKBRIDGE, June, 1860. E. W. B. C.

Romantic Adventures of a Sailor in Japan.

A Nantucket Whaleman in Jeddo—An Elopement Prevented—Gratitude of a Japanese Paterfamilias.

At the present time, when the Japanese are the excitement of the day, the following strange and romantic narrative will be read with special interest. Notwithstanding the time which has elapsed since the incidents occurred, the circumstances have never been published:

Among the Sandy Hook pilots there is none better or more familiarly known than Captain Nelson. Mr. Henry Steers, the shipbuilder, is now building a pilot boat for him, which in the course of a month will be ready to be launched from her ways at the foot of Twelfth street, East river. A frank sailor roughness characterizes Captain Nelson; those who know him like him for his honesty and plainness of speech, and none ever thought of accusing him of being given to spinning sailor yarns.

A Swede by birth, at the age of seventeen an inclination to follow the sea possessed Captain Nelson. Unable to resist, he shipped as a sailor before the mast. He soon found, however, a sea life not so romantic or pleasing as he anticipated. The captain under whom he sailed was harsh, and knocked him about with cruel severity. Not relishing this treatment, he deserted at Matukta, a small island in the Pacific Ocean. Soon an opportunity presented itself of shipping on a whaling vessel, the Eutaw, from Nantucket—on her way from the Pacific Ocean. A terrible storm arose; the ship was dismasted, and they were obliged to put into Jeddo for repairs. This was in 1831.

Casting off anchor, a fleet of row-boats approached the Eutaw and signalled to her to move away. Not heeding the injunction, the fleet surrounded them, each boat attaching itself to the other by a chain. They were thus made prisoners, with no chance of escape. After a while a large row-boat made its appearance. The style of the boat and train of attendants, nearing the water's edge, made it evident that some one endowed with unusual authority was on board. Immediately one of the environing chains was loosed, and the large barge was rowed to the side of the ship. A man dressed in state, with two immense swords dangling from a belt, mounted over the side of the ship, and by signs intimated a desire to know what they wished. By means of an interpreter, they explained the occasion of their visit, and expressed readiness to depart when their vessel was put in proper repair. The official told them they could do nothing towards repairing their ship until they had delivered two of the crew into his hands as hostages to guaranty against violence on their part. The captain expressed his assent to the proposition.

"But you must hear another condition," said the official.

"What is it?" asked the captain.

"On each man," responded the official, "must be placed a shirt coated with sulphur and tar. The moment you break faith with us, the shirts of each will be set on fire and the men burned to death."

The condition was a hard one. There was no other alternative, however, but to comply with it. Captain Nelson, who was then only seventeen years old, and a young man named Turpin of Philadelphia, consented to being delivered up as hostages. The official, who proved to be the ruling magistrate of Jeddo, had young Nelson and his companion taken on shore and delivered over to a guard. They were placed in a sort of tent near the dwelling of the magistrate. Thinking it best to be guarded against emergencies, young Nelson concealed about him a pistol.

Weeks elapsed, and with them the wearing of the sulphur-coated shirt. At first the guard was strict, but generally they were kept under less restraint, until finally they were allowed to roam almost quite free during the day-time. Gradually, also, the magistrate lessened the reserve toward them. At length he invited them to his house, then to eat with them and to play the Japanese chess.

A daughter, young, handsome and sprightly, formed part of the household of the Jeddo magistrate. The pale sailor youth looked admiringly upon her, and she reciprocated the look: interviews followed glimpses. They soon learned to understand each other. An officer of the army was a suitor of the magistrate's daughter; her father did not approve of the officer, and she had agreed to elope with him. He was to come on a certain night. A change had come over her inclinations, and she did not wish to go, she was afraid that if she did not, her lover would take her life. Young Nelson advised her to elope and promised to rescue her.

The night came and the lover also. Young Nelson learning the route the officer would take, strolled out of town during the day and lay in wait for him. Sure enough the midnight tramp of steeds was heard, and soon—it was a clear moonlight night—a retinue of horses appeared. Nelson hid behind a tree. The officer was the last of the train. He had the young girl on his own horse. As the horse was passing the tree Nelson was in ambush, he discharged his pistol at the horse. Immediately the horse stumbled, and Nelson seized the affrighted maiden. The pistol firing frightened the troop of horsemen, and thinking a large party was lying in ambush they fled, the officer following suit.

Taking the girl home to her father, he won the old gentleman's gratitude, he became more of a favorite, and was a daily guest thenceforth at the family table. He was allowed to dispense with the sulphur shirt, and was altogether a priviledged character. His companion, Turpin, had, however, to wear the shirt to the last.

The Eutaw remained at Jeddo five months. Every entreaty was made by the magistrate to urge Nelson to stay, and in view of the supplicating eyes of the daughter, he came very near doing so. His protracted stay at Jeddo made him quite conversant with the Japanese language, so much so that he was appointed by the government coast pilot of Japan on board the United States frigate Mississippi.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Gay Life in Paris—A Peep Beneath the Crust.

The sprightly Paris correspondent of the New York *Express*, thus describes the gaities(?) of a popular resort in that metropolis of pleasure, and the business habits of performers:

Mabille's garden is, this year, what it has always been, and I omit the oft-repeated description of the spot.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe, who so ecstatically bepraised this ball, a few years ago, had she known better its character, might have been less lavish in the terms of commendation, subsequently translated in the journals of Paris, as the opinion of the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Mabille's garden is, simply a rendezvous of abandoned characters, who go there in the summer as they go to Casino, the opera ball, and Valentino's, in the winter; not for amusement, but to ply their miserable trade. There are between two and three hundred women in Paris, not recognized by the law as falling under the surveillance of the police who live on the public balls.

The constant habitues of these places now and then observe an addition to their ranks, or disappearance of a face or two, but they remain the same for a long period of years. Go any night to Mabille's or the Chateau des Fleurs, and there you find the never varying current, walking round and round, like the horse of a threshing machine, or poor wretches on a tread-mill. The average duration of existence of these women is said to be, in Paris, twelve years. I first visited the summer gardens of the Champs Elysees in 1855, and now, after the lapse of nearly half the allotted period, I see many of the same faces, with the same studied smile, heightened by paint and powder, the same eyes, deadened by the abuse of alcohol, and the same bizarre toilettes, a mixture of real and sham elegance, which I noticed fifteen years ago.

So artfully do these creatures manage to conceal the ravages of time, that one is obliged to look closely to be certain that they ever grow old. But when decay once obtains the mastery its progress is rapid and pitiless. After their constitutions have resisted, for more than a decade, the effects of innumerable orgies, an occasional prison, and frequent experience of the hospital, the wreck of youth and health may be found in the smoky atmosphere of some fourth class cafe, taking snuff, drinking beer, and playing cards with outcasts of the opposite sex. Even in all the freshness of youth, the notorieties of the Parisian public ball are strangers to genuine gayety. It is part and parcel of their programme to affect a joyousness they do not feel.

The abandon exhibited in the quadrille, surrounded by a crowd of curious beholders, the stale bouquet purchased by a verdant admirer for six francs, and sold back again by her, for thirty sous, the pistol practice and the bagatelle table, where the same victim pays for the knick-knacks which she pretends are to ornament her mantle-piece, but which she returns to the marker, at half price—all these are not pleasures, as they seem, but the tiresome details of an ignoble calling. Is it any wonder that so many unrecognized and unclaimed bodies are fished up from the turbid Seine, exposed at the horrible Morgue, and consigned to speedily forgotten graves?

One of these sad celebrities of Parisian folly and vice, quitting at daybreak with her companions, a restaurant in which they had spent the night in riotous feasting, pointed toward the rising sun, and sardonically exclaimed;

"Now for a visit to the Morgue! It is my usual morning walk."

"Good heavens!" ejaculated one of the party. "What takes you to the Morgue?"

"Curiosity. I go to see if I am not there!"

Anecdote of James G. King.

At one time such was the influence of Mr. King that he held Wall street in his hand, and some profane persons named him the "Almighty of Wall street." He was fond of a little fun occasionally, and liked a good joke or a good story.

Mr. King had a horror of the three and four per cent. a month operations. On one occasion, a merchant who was doing a very extensive business, and for whom Mr. King felt a sincere friendship, came to him and said:—

"Mr. King, I keep four large bank accounts, and I have offered heavily the best paper for discount. It is flung out as fast as I offer it. I shall have to go on the street, and do as others do—get heavily shaved. Money is now worth three per cent. a month. I have got to pay it. I do not see why I should not pay that to your house as well as on the street. I know you object to such transactions, but I cannot help myself. I will bring down my 'port folio.' It contains in 'Bills Receivable' over $200,000 of A No. 1 business paper. You can take your selection. I must have $100,000 in cash before another week."

"No business can stand such a premium for money any length of time. It will use up a million of capital very speedily," said Mr. King.

"Oh, not all. My business will justify my paying any rate of interest, however exorbitant."

"Why discount for a short time? Why not make it for two or three years? I will not discount your good business paper. Pay your debts with it. I will discount your note for $100,000, if you will make it three years."

"Thank you, Mr. King. I will draw it at once. It is very kind in you, but don't you want collateral?"

"No sir. Mr. Miller, (turning to his accountant,) take off the discount at three per cent. a month on $100,000 for three years, and draw a check for the balance for Mr. D. Wait a moment, D., give me your note for $100,000." The conversation became general, but they were seated, when Mr. Miller, the accountant, handed the following memorandum to Mr. King:

Note of Mr. D. for	$100,000
Payable three years after date, Discount at three per cent. a month is thirty-six per cent. per year, and for three years one hundred and eight per cent., or	108,000
Balance due to Prime, Ward & King	$8,000

"D., have you a blank check with you?" pleasantly asked Mr. King.

"A check. What for?"

"Why Miller has handed me a statement, and I find that if we discount or shave your note for three years for $100,000 at three per cent. a month, you will have to pay us $8,000."

"Why, this is absurd. I give you my note for $100,000 and get no cash in return, but have to give you $8,000 cash. Bah!"

"Be cool, D., and listen. I have done this purposely to give a lesson, to show you where your mercantile career will end, if you submit to such extortion. Now if you will pledge me your word and honor that you will curtail your business and never pay more than seven per cent. interest to carry on your trade, I will tell you what I will do. You want $100,000. Draw your note for that sum at ninety days, leave with me $100,000 of your best notes receivable, and I will give you the money less the ordinary discount of seven per cent."

Mr. D. was grateful. He appreciated the lesson taught by Mr. King, and he is at the present moment one of the wealthiest men in the city of New York.—*N. Y. Leader.*

Adventures of a New Bedford Boy in the Artic Regions.

[From the New Bedford Standard of June 21.]

Daniel W. Hall, son of William Hall of this city, arrived at this port on Tuesday, in the barque Frances Henrietta, having been from home 46 months, 8½ months of which time was passed in the Northern regions of the Pacific, during an Arctic Winter. Young Hall sailed in the ship Condor, in 1856, being at that time 15 years of age. At the last of the second season in the Ochotsk Sea, while in the South West Bay, Oct. 1, 1858, the second mate killed a whale and anchored him. Next day, the second and third mates' boats went for the whale, but not finding him proceeded to a native settlement, Jimsk[illegible]n, at the head of the bay, to stop during the night. Here Young Hall and another boy, named Elias D. Tolman, belonging near Amherst in this State, concluded to run away, having been ill-used and recently whipped on board the ship. The boats went away in the morning without the boys, and finding the whale, proceeded to the ship. On the 4th, the ship sailed for Felixstoff, and thence to the Sandwich Islands, not sending or looking for the boys, according to their story.

The place selected by the young sailors for their winter quarters was the inhospitable country at the mouth of the River Udskoi, in lat. 57 N., but as the season advanced they proceeded with the natives to settlements up the river, 75 miles. The people were mostly Russians, who treated the boys with great kindness during the whole time of the stay among them. They suffered considerably from hunger, and Hall was very sick for three weeks with a disease somewhat like fever and ague. During the winter thirteen of the native Tongoos died of this disease. Their food consisted mostly of fish and a sort of horse beef. In June 1859, Capt. Morrison of the ship Daniel Wood, of this port, (having seen an advertisement at Honolulu in relation to Hall,) sent a boat into the Bay and took the boys on board his ship, where they staid during the season, and were brought to the Sandwich Islands. We understand that young Hall has a journal of his terrible winter's experience, which will be published at some future time.

Legal action was commenced some time since by Mr. Hall against Capt. Whiteside, of the Condor, for abandoning his son on an inhospitable coast, which has not been concluded.

Novel Way to get a Wife.

[From the Davenport Democrat.]

A new mode of securing a pretty wife has just been invented in this city, and although the first essay has not been attended with quite the success the patentee had the right to anticipate, strong hopes are entertained that after a few more trials the machinery will work quite smoothly. The initial experiment was attempted upon an absurdly obstinate Mr. A——, who lately had the imprudence to take to his bosom a young and lovely spouse. The obdurate A——, and the blooming Madame A—— were, the other evening, taking a honey-moon stroll, arm-in-arm, on the bluffs back of the city, when they were suddenly brought to a "pull-up," and their sweet communings rudely interrupted by a stranger, who, finding Madame A—— very much to his (the stranger's) taste, loudly declared her to be his (the stranger's) wife, who had sometime since strayed from the conjugal fireside, and had now happily reappeared to his longing gaze, and must immediately restore herself to his desolate heart. The reader need scarcely be informed that the stranger was no other than the proprietor of the invention mentioned above, and had never before, in the whole course of his natural existence, looked upon the blushing perfections of Madame A——, who, if the truth must be told, was not a little frightened at this claim to her person, put forward by a gentleman not yet presented according to the polite forms of Yankee society. Most denizens of our city, placed in similar situations would have exclaimed, "take her—be happy!" This is the course which all upright people would pursue; but in the instance of the selfish and malevolent Mr. A——, we regret to say that a spectacle revolting to every principle of equity, occurred on the spot. Seizing by the collar the inventor of the patent wife-securing apparatus, A—— kicked him, positively kicked him, two blocks and a half down the street, and not a single beholder of the shameful scene interfered, to prevent an act of such unqualified brutality. Comment upon Davenport justice would be superfluous.

ICE PITCHERS, *Water Coolers,* FRUIT JARS, AND JELLY CANS IN GREAT VARIETY, At the City Crockery Store of BOWEN BROTHERS, NO. 72 ... LAKE STREET ... NO. 72. my11

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned till the twentieth day of July next for the erection of a School House in the village of Pecatonica, town of [illegible], county of Winnebago, and State of Illinois, according to the plans and specifications made for the same by G. P. Randall, architect, which plans and specifications can be seen at the office of said architect in Chicago, or at the office of William Welch, in Pecatonica.
Proposals are invited for the construction of the building complete, or for the different branches of mechanical work separately.
The building is to be [illegible] feet on the ground; two stories high with a basement; the basement to be built of stone and the superstructure of brick.
The proposals are to be endorsed "Proposals for Building School House," and directed to Wm. Welch, Esq., Clerk of the Board of School Directors, Pecatonica, Ill.; and the Board reserve the right to reject any of the bids or reject them all. E. H. WILLIS, H. BROWN, WM. WELCH, } Directors. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION!
The PRESS AND TRIBUNE pamphlet edition of the proceedings of the late National Republican Convention is now ready for delivery. It was reported by three excellent phonographers verbatim, in the style of the state reports of the Congressional debates. It also contains the **Official Roll of Delegates** To the Convention from all the States and Territories, with the Post Office address of each.
The price of the pamphlet, stitched and trimmed, (64 pages in double columns) is five cents per single copy, fifty cents per dozen, or $4 per hundred. Postage one cent per copy, extra. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO., jel1-tf Chicago.

GO TO JOHN D. PARK'S, 124 LAKE ST., FOR HALL'S BALSAM, CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM, SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, AYER'S SARSAPARELLA, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, AND ALL POPULAR FAMILY MEDICINES. ALSO FOR PURE SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA WINES, GO TO 124 LAKE STREET.

100,000 HAM SACKS, ASSORTED SIZES. For sale at Corn Exchange Bag Factory, HART, ASTEN & CO., mh30'60 6m 187 South Water street.

NEW YORK DYE WORKS, WM. YEBBURY, 157 S. Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to. ap27'60-1y

Expresses.

FOR THE GOLD REGIONS. Central Overland *California & Pike's Peak* EXPRESS COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 80 DEARBORN-ST. Passengers and Freight to Pike's Peak. SAFETY, CERTAINTY AND SPEED! *PONY EXPRESS.*
The Courier of the "Pony Express" leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Saturday evening, at 11 o'clock, carrying a letter mail only, and passing through Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento, to San Francisco. Telegraphic Messages from all parts of the United States and Canada, will be received up to eight o'clock of the day of leaving. The Letter Mail will be delivered in San Francisco in ten days; Telegraphic Messages in eight days.
St. Joseph and Denver City DAILY STAGE LINE! Carrying Passengers, Express Packages, Letters, &c. *Through in 6 1-2 Days.*
ALEXANDER MAJORS' *Heavy Freight Line,* To Pike's Peak, New Mexico and Arizonia.
The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for the above Lines, in the North-West, and is prepared to transact any business connected with them. He will furnish tickets to passengers for the daily line of Stages from St. Joseph to Denver City, securing seats in advance of their arrival at the former place, on application. Through tickets by Railroad and Stages from Chicago to Denver City; receive and forward letters by the "Pony Express," and express packages, letters, &c., by the daily line of stages. He will also contract and receipt for Freight of every description, Merchandise, Machinery, &c., to go forward by Majors' Heavy Freight Line to any of the points named above. Alex. Majors is one of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, whose reliability, experience, capital, and heavy equipments for the transportation of freight upon the Plains, and Army Supplies to Utah and New Mexico, are well known. Mr. Majors is prepared to forward to him through his agents, with certainty and despatch. All applications to Mr. Majors for freight, East of the Mississippi, will be referred to the undersigned. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Apply to or address W. H. WARDER, Agent, No. 80 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Or, SAMUEL & ALLEN, Agents, St. Louis, Mo. my26c291-1y

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE, For Through Freight Only. Via New Central, Great Western, and connecting roads to Chicago and all the West. The Roads forming this old and reliable route from the Seaboard and the West, have organized a FAST FREIGHT LINE. Giving perfect Reliability and greatly increased Dispatch to Freight—the trains forming the Line, East and West, run with the same regularity, making as sure connections at the terminus of each Road as Through Passenger Trains. Rates as low as by any other line. Reclamations Promptly and Fairly Adjusted. Mark Packages, "Fast Express Line, via G. W. R." In New York, deliver goods at Hudson River Railroad Passenger Depot, 73 Warren street, or at Canal Street Depot. In Boston, deliver goods a Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot, and mark as above. Through Bill of Lading given, and Reclamations paid, at any of the Company's Offices. E. P. BEACH, Agent, 273 Broadway, New York. OTIS KIMBALL, Agent, 21 State street, Boston. A. WALLINGFORD, Western Agent. Corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. mh21-60-1y

PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE. The subscribers having been appointed agents for Chicago and the Northwest for JONES & CARTWRIGHT'S Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Transportation Line, Would respectfully inform Shippers that they are prepared to contract for forwarding freight on the most liberal terms, and to give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING from Chicago to Denver City, Mountain City, and all points in the mines. The trains of the Line start WEEKLY from Denver City and Atchison. All freight will be forwarded with dispatch. The Company have large Warehouses at Denver City, where freight will be stored for 30 days, free of charge. Communication should be addressed to PRATT & SALTER, P. O. Box 3310. Office—Room 4, Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill. je30c80-1m

POAG, FARMER & CO.'S EXPRESS. FAST FREIGHT LINE. Via New York and Erie Railroad, AT CURRENT RAILROAD RATES. *By all Rail or Rail and Steam to Buffalo.* Mark packages "P. F. & Co." EXPRESS, and if intended for Steam, mark "Steam." OFFICES—171 Broadway, 1 Cortland street, 113 Broad street, New York, and No. 6 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago. For Bills Lading, apply as above. mh30-b856-4m GIBSON & CHASE, Agents.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES. Brown & Wilder, 47 & 49 State street, - - - Up Stairs, CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA, Gas Fixtures. The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns. Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 50 cents per pound. ad[illegible]

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 84 ... LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO ... 84 [illegible] Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture, PRACTICAL PLUMBER And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE. The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. [illegible]

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL. SPRINGFIELD . . . . ILLINOIS. Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the city, is centrally located and easy of access from all parts of travel, and has every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated. The suits of rooms are well arranged and comfortably furnished for families and large traveling parties, and it is the design of the proprietors to keep the house in a first class Hotel in every respect. ☞ Free Buss to and from the House. FREEMAN & BURBANKS, Proprietors. [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as Bankers and Exchange Dealers. Exchange on all parts of Europe. EDWARD I. TINKHAM. [jel9, '60] JOHN C. ANTLER(?)

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK, LACON, ILLINOIS. C. D. CLARK, Cashier ... W. F. PALMER, Prest. Collections made in Marshall and adjoining counties, and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment. my1916a

A. C. OERTEL, BANKER AND BROKER, 75 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Sight and Time Drafts on New York and other principal cities bought and sold. Collections made on favorable terms. Sight Drafts on England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Sweden, Norway, France, Holland and Germany in sums of £1 and upwards. ja11-b409-1y

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO ... ILLINOIS. 44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.
Banking Department
Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Deposits, in sums not less than five dollars, received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All collections made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.
STOCK DEPARTMENT. We buy and sell on Commission either at Chicago, or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. Our business connections with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, AND MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign banking transactions can be effected through our house with promptness and safety, equal to any house in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit at New York terms on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort on the Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Bale, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c. Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.
☞ Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.
HOFFMANN & GELPCKE. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN ... OTTO GELPCKE ... ALEX R. SILLER.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c. ja27-d&wly

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank OF WEARE, CARPENTER & CO., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA. JOHN WEARE. S. D. CARPENTER. E. B. STIBBS(?). Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Homans & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; F. G. Adams, Chicago; Read, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York. ja20 c11 1y

I. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street. Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold. References—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams. fel9

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS, No. 13 Congress Street, Boston. COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED AND NEGOTIATED. COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the NEW ENGLAND STATES. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission. Particular attention given to the sale of City and County Bonds and all Marketable Securities. The correspondence of Banks and Bankers solicited. REFERENCES in Boston—J. Amory Davis, Esq., Prest. Suffolk Bank; Caleb Stetson, Esq., President Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank; G. W. Thayer, Esq., Prest. Exchange Bank; A. D. Hodges, Esq., Prest. Washington Bank. mh100/80 6m

BANK OF FOND DU LAC, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN. S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier ... A. G. BUTLER, Prest. Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange. no3-1y

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE C[O.] *Capital $500,000.* E. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. ☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. fe24

MARSHALL & DRURY, EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS. DEWITT C. MARSHALL. STEPHEN DRURY. ☞ Collections made and remitted at current rates. REFERENCES—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Whiting & Bro., Chicago, Ill.; Hooker, Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Stout & Co., St. Louis, Mo. [illegible]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

THOMAS GEORGE, 225 Lake Street, (Corner of Franklin,) Having disposed of his old stock at 201 Lake street, has moved to 225 Lake Street, Cor. of Franklin, Where he offers for sale a new and complete assortment of Housekeeping Goods, consisting in part of WINSHIP'S Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, The best thing of the kind ever manufactured, to which the attention of every house-keeper is respectfully invited. Ice boxes, Water Coolers with Filters attached, or without.
KEDZIE'S WATER FILTER, An excellent and sure article for clearing and purifying Rain, River or Lake Water. Also, a smaller one, convenient for offices, &c.
Masser's 5 Minute Ice Cream Freezer.
WEATHER STRIPS, for keeping the dust and wind from coming through loose doors and rattling windows.
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE GENERALLY. *Plain Tin Ware,* AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Will furnish Lumbermen for the Pineries, Steamers and Canal Boats with Pumps, Bow Lights, Horns, &c., &c. Orders solicited.
"Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots, Chesterman's Atmospheric do. Roofing, &c., well done to order.
Japanned Ware, Tea Canisters, Grocer's Canisters, Lamps, Toilet Setts, Chamber Pails, &c., &c., &c.
Plain or Extra Finished Old Ware made New by nicely re-japanning.
Stoves, Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Heaters, Ventilators, Registers, and Kitchen Utensils.
Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, etc., at retail.
Plumbing, Copper, Sheet Iron, Tin Work and Japanning done to order.
Thomas George, 225 LAKE-ST. - - COR. FRANKLIN. my1c238-3m

FAY & COMPANY'S Machinery Depot, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Have the Largest and Best Assortment of STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES, Woodworth Planing Machines, WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING. Doane's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines. Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOR & CO'S Celebrated Dutch Anker Brand BOLTING CLOTHS. A Large stock constantly on hand. Also, HART & MUNSON'S PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS. Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c. At the very Lowest Cash Prices. W. H. DOANE, Agent, my1dc880-1y 133 Clark-st., Chicago.

H. V. DITMARS, PRACTICAL *Machinest and Pressman,* NORTH WATER STREET, One Door West of Wells-st., Chicago, Ill. Particular attention paid to repairing Printing Presses, manufacturing Chases, &c., &c. Steam Engines rebuilt, and set up to order. Orders from the country solicited. P. O. Box 98. ap18c71-3m

Chicago Lead Works. Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead, and Lytharge. PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. ☞ Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Oil, Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1586. [fed] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware. ap5-c871-3y

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetising sauce, invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion.
OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS. "We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—*The Lancet.*
"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—*Observer.*
"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—*Atlas.*
Sole Agents for the United States, GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton St., New York, and BRAY & HAYES, 84 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere. [illegible]

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, 171 . . Washington Street. . . 171. Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago. No Chicanery from the office without a printed card.

Wholesale Houses.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWL BORDERS, Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts, Small Wares, Notions, ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c. Good assortment and prices LOW for CASH. ADDISON GRAVES, 78 ... LAKE STREET ... 78

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS. WARNER & RUST, Wholesale dealers in Wooden and Willow Ware, Brooms and Broom Materials, Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls, And Goods generally kept in the line. For goods and terms inquire at No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago. E. W. WARNER. ap10 x3m E. E. RUST.

STRAW GOODS FOR JUNE TRADE. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25 LAKE STREET, Have a very large stock of Mens, Boys, Misses, and Children's STRAW GOODS, To which they invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY Dealers. [illegible]

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE, Silver Plated & Britannia Ware, *HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,* WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THOMAS P. BYRN, [illegible] 170 LAKE STREET.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 187 South Water street, Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 125 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers; Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my8-y-ly

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago. BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL. ap8-d&wly-1771

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.— 270 South Water street. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. [ap1'60ly] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, And Western Express Co. 1860. To Shippers of Freight to and from the West: Enlarged and best facilities ever presented for the consideration of Merchants, Shippers, Travelers and Emigrants.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Having largely increased their Lake facilities, will be prepared, on the arrival of Canal Goods, to run during the ensuing season between Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine, Touching at intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, the following First-Class SCREW STEAMERS:

MOHAWK,	DACOTAH
FREE STATE,	GALENA,
TONAWANDA,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	CUYAHOGA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,
NEPTUNE,	WENONA,
MISSOURI,	MT. VERNON,

Leaving the docks at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, Buffalo, EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 P. M. And between BUFFALO and DETROIT, via North Shore direct, the

CONCORD,	DUNKIRK,
OMAR PASHA,	SAGINAW,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, SANDUSKY and TOLEDO, the

ARAXES,	EQUATOR,
EUPHRATES,	ECLIPSE,
ORONOTES,	EQUINOX,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, ERIE and CLEVELAND, the MARY STEWART, ILLINOIS, Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO and GREEN BAY, the COMET, ROCKET, Leaving the Dock foot of Cincinnati street, at 7 o'clock P. M. Which, running in connection with the unequaled Canal facilities of this Company, comprising 150 Boats of the Largest Class, (Eight of which will leave Buffalo and New York daily,) and with the NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, and WESTERN, SPAULDING'S, and PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESSES over said road, enables them to offer Merchants and Shippers these evidently superior facilities for the transportation of their freight to and from the East and West with reliability and despatch.
The Western Express, (Owned and operated by this Company,) will be run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connect with the various Railroads and above Lines of Propellers, for such Freight as may require a more speedy transit than by Canal.
The Cabin and Steerage accommodations of these Steamers have been fitted up expressly with a view to the comfort and safety of passengers.
For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents or Consignees, at the Offices of the Western Transportation Company, [illegible]
J. W. TUTTLE, Agent, FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO. my9c296-3m

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860. *Established in 1832.* ALVORD & DANA, Oswego, Proprietors. F. B. DANA, Agent, 100 Broad street, New York. D. G. LITTLEJOHN, General Agent, Oswego. ALBERT LEE, General Western Agent, Chicago. my15c844-3m

GRAND TRAVERSE BAY, CHICAGO AND EAST SHORE LINE. The Propeller *ALLEGHANY,* CAPTAIN C. H. BOYNTON, Will leave Chicago every SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., for Northport and Traverse City, touching at Manistee, Frankfort, (mouth of Betsie river,) North Unity, Carp River, &c., weather permitting. Returning, will leave Traverse City every TUESDAY, at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply at office of HANNAH, LAY & CO., Corner Lumber and Maxwell streets, je1c69-1m Near 12th street Bridge, Chicago.

NEW YORK AND WESTERN STATES LINE. STEAM ON CANAL. E. T. EVANS, Evans' Ship Canal, Buffalo, Proprietor. WHITE & NEAL, 113 Broad street, New York, Special Agents. This line of first class steam Canal Propellers and Boats, connecting at Buffalo with the New York and Erie line of Propellers, landing at CENTRAL DOCKS, Chicago, will be prepared on the opening of navigation, to forward Merchandise and Produce between New York, Albany and Troy and the accessible points West, North-west and South-west. Apply to POAG, FARMER & Co., W. H. CHASE, LOUIS FONTAINE, Agents, 171 Broadway, 1 Courtland street, and 113 Broad street, New York. GIBSON & CHASE, Agents, CENTRAL DOCK. Office, 6 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago. mh30-b887-4m

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860. Will, during the present season, will run their well known and popular line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS, regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, Forming a daily line to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a Tri-Weekly line to and from Chicago, Milwaukee & Intermediate Ports. Connecting with the Railroads between OGDENSBURG and BOSTON, Lowell, [illegible] ... At Cape Vincent, with the Watertown and Rome Railroad, and At Oswego, with the New Oswego Line of fifty first class canal boats on the enlarged canal, between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.
☞ Through Freight subject to but one transhipment.
One of these first class propellers will leave Chicago every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evening. Agents and Consignees. [illegible] ... WARNER & CO., Agents.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in IRON, NAILS, STEEL AND HEAVY HARDWARE. [illegible] Nos. 196 and 198 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Wholesale Houses.

SPRING TRADE.— 1860. Field, Benedict & Co., NO. 31 & 33 SOUTH WATER STREET, Are now receiving their usual large stock of goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, to which they would invite the attention of cash and prompt paying customers, consisting in part of Black and Colored Broadcloths, all grades; Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres; Silk, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Farmers' and Mechanics' Cassimeres; Cottonades in great variety; Kentucky Jeans, Mixed Cassimeres; Farmers' Linen Drills and Ducks; Spanish, Gray, Blouse and Navy Flannels; Tweeds, Satinetts, Cordurays, &c. &c. Also, a general stock of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. Dealing exclusively in goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, we can offer the trade superior inducements in the way of prices and variety.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, No. 48 Lake street, JELLY TUMBLERS, PRESERVE JARS, FRUIT CANS, Wholesale and Retail.

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!!— PEARSON & DANA, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN *Boots and Shoes,* No. 40 ... Lake Street ... No. 40 (UP STAIRS.) Having sold out our stock at 104 Lake street, we shall hereafter devote our attention to manufacturing and jobbing. Having a good stock now in store, we solicit the patronage of our former customers and the public. my8-c486-3m

Anno Domini ... 1860. Of American Independence ... '84.
Spring Announcement.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 30 LAKE STREET, Continue their business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering at wholesale a large stock of Known Brands of Goods, AT A SMALL ADVANCE. OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN," warranted by our purchasing from first hands, doing business on small expenses, and selling to a close prompt paying trade. To all such we shall offer throughout the season a complete and unsurpassed stock of DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS, On the most favorable terms. Good men are invited to examine our stock and prices. fel8-80 1y

1860—H. W. HUNT & CO.—1860. MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Linens, Ducks, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.* Goods at the Lowest Market Rates. NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET, (UP-STAIRS.)

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES, 24 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Batteries, Cook & Co.) WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE, *Dried Fruits and Fish.* 16 & 18 ... State Street ... 16 & 18 CHICAGO. mh17'60-1y

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake Street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in *Hardware, Cutlery,* NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin. —ALSO— A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Bars, etc. sed-1y

LELAND & MIXER, 132—South Water-st—132. PREMIUM HAMS! They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand. P. O. BOX 4376. CHICAGO. WINDSOR LELAND. ... C. W. S. MIXER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. The Celebrated Copper Toe!
BOSTON, March 22, 1860. To Messrs. WADSWORTH & WELLS, Chicago, Ill.: GENTLEMEN—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to sell said Tipped Boots and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him. Respectfully yours, CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in *BOOTS AND SHOES,* 60 . . Lake Street. . . 60. We own the exclusive right for the sale of MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES. for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are and will be direct infringers on our EXCLUSIVE rights, and shall proceed against them as we are advised of any infringement, shall deem necessary and [illegible]. We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped or labelled with our name. We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either the above States but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us. We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to out wear two and oftentimes three or four pairs of equal quality without tips, as the shoes by their use are prevented from wearing out at the toes. [illegible] We also own the right (not exclusive) for the sale of these patented goods into all territory of the owners of the patent and are in no way subjected to a heavy commission of five per cent. Hence our goods cannot be undersold by any in the Union. We particularly solicit the attention of dealers in these goods within the States of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana to our advantages under this patent, and the offer to our goods will be unsurpassed by any stock in the Union, such as cannot be offered by any other in this market. We shall give undivided attention to this branch of our business in connection with our general stock, and respectfully solicit orders for our goods and due support for our enterprise. [illegible] Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota [illegible] MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS, [illegible] WADSWORTH & WELLS.

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN *Hardware and Cutlery,* NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON, Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c. 18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18. SIGN OF THE SCISSORS, Between Wabash and Michigan avenue, Chicago. [illegible]

BABCOCK & PEEK, [illegible] 171 . . . . Randolph Street . . . . 171. MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT. ALSO CHAMBER, DINING ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. ☞ Particular Attention paid to Country Orders, and a Furnishing Room on [illegible].

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Default having been made by Milton Parker in the payment of his promissory note for $[illegible] dated May 2nd, 1859, at one year after date to the order of Daniel Brainard, and in the payment of the interest thereon; another note for the same amount of the same date, and payable to the order two years after date. The said Milton Parker having also failed to keep certain covenants in a Deed of Trust executed by him and Harriet A. Parker, his wife, bearing date on said 2nd day of May, A. D. 1859, given to secure the payment of said notes, and whereas, default made in said Deed, which Deed of Trust was duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, State of Illinois, [illegible], in Book [illegible] of Deeds, page [illegible], and conveying to the undersigned as Trustee in Trust, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and being all that part of Block forty-six (46), in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the west line of said Block, forty-nine feet and ten inches south of the northwest corner of said block, [illegible] ... New, therefore, I, L. C. Paine Freer, the Trustee named in said Deed of Trust, will on the twenty-sixth day of July, 1860 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, all of the above described parcel of land, with all and singular the tenements and hereditaments thereto belonging, and all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of said Parker and wife. The said premises secured by said Deed of Trust being part of the purchase price for said premises. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee. Chicago, June 26th, 1860. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1860. Henry Kasting, vs. Adolph Reitzel. Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said Adolph Reitzel that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Henry Kasting and against the estate of the said Adolph Reitzel, for the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars and four cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Adolph Reitzel shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of a term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Henry Kasting, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. H. P. SMITH, Plff's Att'y. je[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas E. R. T. Armstrong did on the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, execute and deliver to the undersigned, John Denniston and Thomas Parker, a mortgage on the following described premises, bearing date the seventeenth day of March in the year aforesaid, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes in said mortgage described, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, in Book [illegible] of Mortgages—page [illegible]—and whereas default has been made in the payment of all of said notes, and of the one have been in no part satisfied. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we, the mortgagees in said mortgage mentioned, under and by virtue of the power [illegible] of said mortgage, shall on the sixth day of July, A. D. 1860, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described premises, to-wit: The Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section twenty-seven (27), Township forty (40), range thirteen, (13), East of the third principal meridian, situate in Cook county, State of Illinois, together with all the right and equity of redemption of the said E. R. T. Armstrong therein. JOHN DENNISTON, THOS. PARKER, } Mortgagees. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Att'ys. ja22c834-td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Henry Knepp and Albert Leavy vs. George W. Noble and L. P. Hill—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will on the sixteenth (16th) day of July, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in said County of Cook, the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of said decree, interest and costs), situated in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit:—Lots numbered sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), and nineteen (19), in Block number eight (8), in the Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in anywise appurtaining. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated Chicago, June 20th, 1860. je21 c83-td

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The undersigned, Assignees of John Woodbridge, Jr., will sell at public auction, at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on Monday, the second day of July, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest acquired by them from the said John Woodbridge, Jr., by a certain deed of trust executed on the tenth day of September, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook county in Book 152 of Deeds—page 422—in the following described real estate, to-wit: The west 40 feet of lot 3 in block 17, in Kinzie's Addition to the city of Chicago. The undivided ½ of a lot 20 feet in front and east of and adjoining the Methodist Book Depository on Washington street. The undivided ½ of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in block 2, in Amor's subdivision of the city of Chicago. Lots 7 and 8 north of block 13, in Lyman, Larned and Woodbridge's subdivision of east ½ of northwest ½ and northwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of section 11, 39, 14. Lot 1 in J. R. Lyman's subdivision of southeast frac. ¼ of section 11, 39, 14. Lots 1 and 2 and east ½ of 3, in block 23, in Kinzie's addition to Chicago. The south 3 feet 1 inches of lot 39, all of lot 40, and the north 4 feet 3 inches of lot 41, in block 102, in the school section addition to Chicago. An undivided one-sixteenth of southeast ¼ of section 28, 39, 13. Any information in regard to the title to said property may be obtained by the undersigned, who will be communicated upon inquiry. JOHN G. WILLIAMS, CHAS. HITCHCOCK, } Assignees. je26c09 td

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas Hubert Page and Abia Page did, on the second day of June, A. D. 1859 make, execute and deliver to the undersigned, as trustee, a certain deed of trust, to secure the punctual payment of a certain note of date aforesaid, for the sum of seven thousand dollars, executed by Hubert Page and payable to Walter S. Wood or order two years from the date thereof, with interest at ten per cent., payable annually, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest on said note, [illegible] ... at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1860, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, the Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section twenty-three, Township thirty-eight, Range thirteen East, containing forty acres, being in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, together with the rights of equity of redemption [illegible] ... in the county and State aforesaid, in Book No. [illegible] of Mortgages—page [illegible]. CORNELIUS V. W. MITCHELL, Trustee. Chicago, June 12th, 1860. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. Gysbert DeClercy vs. J. L. McVickar, Michael Engelman and Hiram C. Bull. Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said J. L. McVickar, Michael Engelman and Hiram C. Bull that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Gysbert DeClercy and against the estate of the said J. L. McVickar, Michael Engelman and Hiram C. Bull, for the sum of four hundred and fifty-seven and [illegible] dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said J. L. McVickar, Michael Engelman and Hiram C. Bull, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of July A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. W. KIMBALL, Clerk. FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Pl'ffs Att'ys. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. Walter L. Newberry vs. William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton. Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Walter L. Newberry, and against the estate of the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton for the sum of [illegible] hundred and seven dollars and sixty cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Pl'ff's Att'ys. je[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S. Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. Philetus W. Gates, Evander B. Warner, Thomas Chalmers, Archelaus G. Warner and David R. Fraser, vs. Alexander Thacher and William Thacher. Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said Alexander Thacher and William Thacher, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the eighth day of June, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Philetus W. Gates, Evander B. Warner, Thomas Chalmers, Archelaus G. Warner and David R. Fraser, and against the estate of the said Alexander Thacher and William Thacher, for the sum of seven hundred and twenty-five dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Alexander Thacher and William Thacher shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. W. KIMBALL, Clerk. FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Pl'ffs Att'ys. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1860. Holden Putnam vs. John G. Adams. Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said John G. Adams that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago dated the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Holden Putnam and against the estate of the said John G. Adams for the sum of [illegible] hundred and eighty-five and [illegible] dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said John G. Adams, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. BEAVER, MCALLISTER & JEWETT, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, In Chancery. John H. Kinzie vs. George C. Bates, Thomas Armstrong and James Averill. Public Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the [illegible] day of [illegible], A. D. 1860, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Illinois, aforesaid, will, on the [illegible] day of June, A. D. 1860, at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook, the following described parcel of land, situate in the City of Chicago, and being the [illegible] ... [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County. Chicago, May 23, 1860. my[illegible]
The above noticed sale is postponed to Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County. Chicago, June 9th, 1860. [illegible]

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, [illegible] ... ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY, Mechanic, Maker. [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 26.

Stereotyped dullness seems to have settled upon the money market. The demand for exchange is not heavy, and for the past few days there has not been much offering. Buying rates 1½; selling ¼ premium for currency. Gold 1¼, with fair demand.

Currency is abundant, and produce paper is much needed by the banks to reduce the surplus. The general market is working easier, and with present prospects, it will be a long time before money shares will be able to reap so rich a harvest as they did for three or four years previous to 1860.

TREASURER OF BANKS IN ILLINOIS.—The auditor gives notice that all the circulating notes issued by the Hamilton county bank, at Mc. Leansboro', Illinois, must be presented for redemption at the office of the auditor of public accounts, at Springfield, Illinois, on or before the 30th day of October, 1860. All persons holding such notes and failing to present them within the time aforesaid, will be barred from recovery against the auditor or stockholders.

All notes issued by the People's Bank at Carmi, Illinois, must be presented for the dividend of 94 per cent., at the office of the auditor of public accounts, at Springfield, Illinois, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860. All persons holding such notes, and failing to present them within the time aforesaid, will be barred from recovery against the auditor and stockholders.

TRUEMAN BANK.—The Adrian Watchtower says: "The 20 day check which the Trumbull Bank took to gain its breath again, after the tremendous feat I redeeming one or two hundred dollars with five cent coin, expired yesterday; and to-day we hear they have again opened their doors and resumed business, such as it is. It remains to be seen whether they will get the bills into circulation again." They will no doubt have an opportunity to redeem the bills now out.

The above is from the Toledo *Blade*. We doubt whether any Tecumseh bills "get out" in this region. The memory of its "ups and downs" is too vivid soon to be forgotten.

CANADA BANKS.—The last report of the Canada Banks to the Auditor of Public Accounts shows the following results: Authorized capital, $22,866,666; capital paid in, $20,805,197 58; notes in circulation, $9,473,402 00; balance due other Banks, $1,319,945 65; deposits not bearing interest, $3,165,313 89; deposits bearing interest, $7,030,099 66; total liabilities, $25,884,309 80; coin and bullion, $4,850,679.68; landed and other property, $1,905,021 93; Government securities, $3,888,540.05; notes and bills of other banks, $906,365 44; balance due from other banks, $3,172,188.39; notes and bills due the banks not included in the above, $40,422, $75,35; total assets, $52,945,018 56. This shows a surplus of $27,040,711.04, which is certainly a very strong statement.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following is the weekly statement of earnings from 17th to 24th June, 1860, being third week:

	Passr'r week.	Total this month.
Passengers	$ 7 7 85	$27,697 77
Freight	9,621 49	9,941 80
Mail and Express	1,150 00	3,911 66
Total	17,909 34	41,551 23
Corresponding week, '59	14,260 38	45,451 06
Inc. and Dec.	3,748 47	3,899 83

closing very dull and nominally lower—No. 2 Spring being offered at $1 07@1 08 without buyers. Oats were steady, under a fair demand, and sales at 37@38c in store—principally the west side quotation. Rye quiet—No. 2 selling at 56c in store. Barley dull and nominal. High-wines steady at 18½c for city manufactured. Hides unchanged.

Freights remain firm. Four vessels were engaged to-day at 5c for corn to Buffalo, and 8c for wheat to Kingston.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.—June 25.—Receipts 865 brls flour, 21,175 bu wheat. Shipped 20,100 bu wheat, 1,484 brls flour. The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Early to-day there was scarcely anything doing in our market, dealers holding back for the steamer's news, and when that was received buyers placed their figures so high as to greatly check operation. The only sale of any importance reported was 2,000 bu No. 1 c. o. b., July 1st, at $1 30, but this was a speculative transaction, a mere bet, and no criterion of the market. Buyers would willingly have conceded to an advance of 3c, offering $1.14 for No. 1 in store, and $1.12 for No. 2, but holders were demanding higher rates than these prices, and so the market remained all the afternoon, neither parties exhibiting the slightest inclination to meet the views of the others.

Grain vessels are more plenty and in better demand. The following engagements have taken place since our last: brig David Ferguson, wheat to Buffalo at 4½; schooner D. O. Dickinson on at 4c; schooner S. D. Norris, wheat to Oswego at 7c. Rates on flour unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The N. Y. *Herald* of Monday says:

Our grain market has been lately stimulated to activity by the news from Europe. It seems that in France the weather has not been favorable for wheat, and complaints are made of the prospects in England also. It is known that the European crops of 1859 were light; the surplus on hand, however, when the harvest was gathered, was so large that the advance in prices was so confidently predicted nearly a year ago, has never been realized. Now, it seems these old supplies are running down, and operators in England again predict a speculative movement in breadstuffs. Our crops look very well indeed in the North and Northwest, but less promising in the South and South central parts of the country; the prospect is that the wheat crop will be above an average, and if the autumn frosts be no earlier than usual, the corn yield will also be large. Chicago continues to receive large quantities of corn from Southern and central Illinois, and wheat from Western Illinois and Iowa. The movement in corn is nearly three times as large as it was this time last year.

FREIGHT ENGAGEMENTS AT NEW YORK.—Monday's N. Y. *Tribune* reports as follows: To Liverpool, 3,000 brls flour, at 1s 9d@1s 10½; 30,000 bush wheat, at 7¾d@7¾d, in oak and bags; 10,000 bush corn, in bulk, at 7¾; 400 brls Rosin on private terms; 50 hhds tobacco, at 20s; 250 firkins butter (per steamer) at 80s. To London: 5,000 brls flour at 2s 9d. To Glasgow: 5,000 bush wheat, in shipper's bags at 7¾d; and 1,000 brls flour at 2s 6d.

Albany Lumber Market—June 20.

There has been a good attendance of buyers in market during the week, and sales have been made to a fair ext ut. The shipments have been active for the season of the year, and the receipts have been quite large for the season. The receipts have been pretty large and have tended to the accumulation of stock, which is larger than any previous time during the present season. Prices of ogs and Hemlock are unchanged. Pine is somewhat easier in advance, occasioned by the apprehended scarcity, as very little has been brought down, the logs in the upper waters of the Hudson.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to the 16th, the year compared, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantlings.	Timber.	Staves.
	Feet.	Tons.	No.
1860	54,302,242	7,318	1,310,700
1859	58,396,262	10,018	4,316,742
1858	51,191,984	7,707	3,878,742
1857	67,79,105	12,477	2,902,700
1856	71,66,600	13,313	11,811,642

—Evening Journal.

Detroit Lumber Market.

[From the Detroit Advertiser of yesterday.]

Receipts 30,M. in sales, 30,M. at $8, 1st, 217 M. at same.

Shipments as follows:

	Past week.	Prev. week.
Lumber, M.	1,000	1,000
Lath, M.	200	200
Shingles, M.	1,000	1,000
Staves, M.	67	196

The rate for stumpage to raise. Prices are firm and a fair degree of activity prevails. Shingles remain scarce and firm. Lake Ont.

The following sales are reported:

Common Sawing, per M.	$10 00
Box Sawing, per M.	12 00
Common Lumber, per M.	18 00
Clear Lumber, per M.	20 00
Shingles, per M.	3 00
Lath, per M.	1 75@2 00

Milwaukee Lumber Market—June 23.

The following statement exhibits our receipts of lumber, shingles and lath by lake, for the last two weeks and since the opening of navigation:

	This week.	Last week.	For season.
Lumber, feet	1,596,000	1,477,000	12,8..,000
Shingles	1,000,000	1,000,000	8,000,000
Lath	32,000	76,000	185,000

During the week, lumber for cargo has been offering at $6@6.50 for Muskegon and Wisconsin, close up very dull, and no sales reported. Lath are very scarce and wanted, but scarcely any sale, immediate or prompt delivery, and all the inquiries for a supply of 40,000 of 1½ inch have been unanswered. Shingles are in fair demand, and sales have been made at $2.50@3 per thousand.

Tidewater Receipts.

The receipts at tidewater of Flour, Wheat Corn, and Barley, for the 3d week of June in 1859 and 1860, have been as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	20,400	227,000	1,000	4,000
1859	15,000	48,000	1,000	4,000

Inc.....8,400 Inc. 179,000 Inc. 0 Inc. 0

All the receipts are light, yet the market is dull, and prices remain about the same as at the date of our last weekly review. Two cargoes of Britannia Coal were sold during the week at $3 63@3 68 afloat. Chippewa Coal is nominal at $3.00. There is nothing doing in the retail yards.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope 10c; Jute 7½; Tarred 12@13c. DRUGS AND DYESTUFFS—Alcohol, 25c per gallon, Camphor, 45@50c; Cream Tartar, 45 Rhubarb, East India, 61.25; Hyd. Potash, 84.75@4; Epsom Salts, 2½@3c; Indigo, 85@1.30; Cochineal, 62@65c; Opium, 85.60; Annatto, 40@50c; Turpentine, 35@38c; Alcohol, 90@95c; Bicarbonate, 6½@8c per lb; Soda Ash, 3½c; Sal Soda, 1½@2c; Sugar Lead, 18@22c; Oxalic Acid, 38@42c; Bromocoe, crude, 45c; Camphor, refined, 80@90c; Cream Tartar, 45 Rhubarb, East India, 61.25; Hyd. Potash, 84.75@4; Epsom Salts, 2½@3c; Indigo, 85@1.30; Cochineal, 62@65c; Opium, 85.60; Annatto, 40@50c; Turpentine, 35@38c; Alcohol, 90@95c; Bicarbonate, 6½@8c per lb; Soda Ash, 3½c; Sal Soda, 1½@2c; Sugar Lead, 18@22c; Oxalic Acid, 38@42c; Bromocoe, crude, 45c; Camphor, refined, 80@90c; Cream Tartar, 45@50c; Indigo, 85@1.30; Madder, 14@17c; Cochineal, 61.30; Indigo, 70@81.00; Quicksilver, 80@70c; Opium, 86.00